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The Interior Journal.

W. P. WALTON,
Editor and Proprietor.

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TOPICS OF THE TIME.

WHEN you grumble at hard times and crippled industries, just cast your eyes over the big water and look at France, with one hundred and twenty-three thousand industrial establishments, and giving work to about one million eight hundred men. At least two-thirds of these are now losing a month's time and wages in order to drill for a future war.

WE milk 13,000,000 cows in this country, keep three thousand creameries and cheese factories, and have a cheese and butter product of $450,000,000. The adoption of oleomargerine adds ten dollars to the value of a cow by putting all her cream to butter, the beef fat and skim milk providing the cheese. The cheese sells with the highest cream cheese.

THE question of taxing religious, educational and charitable institutions is now discussed earnestly in Massachusetts. The total estimated value of such property in Boston exempt from taxation is nearly $20,000,000, and the amount of taxes lost in the city and State is about $275,000. In one ward of Boston there is $5,000,000 worth of property, mostly churches, exempt from taxation.

CHARLEY Ross has not been found and his whereabouts will go down to posterity as one of the unsolved problems of our age. But if let alone he may discover himself one of these days, and astonish the world with a real romance, which will be as startling as his abduction. His abductors evidently outwitted themselves and broke up their business. Child-stealing does not prove near so profitable as they expected it would.

THE Creek National Council have appointed a committee to confer with Special United States Commissioner I. P. Shanks, to effect a settlement of the boundary question, a bone of contention between the Creeks and Seminoles since the latter were located where they now are, on Creek soil, by reason of a mistake in the survey on the part of the United States. Several efforts have been made heretofore to settle this difficulty, but as the United States were only willing to pay the Creeks fifty cents per acre for the land, they were unsuccessful. The Creeks are now willing to sell at one dollar per acre, and on this basis the trouble will probably be settled. It will require about one hundred and seventy-five thousand acres to arrange the matter satisfactorily to the Creeks.

THE reunion of the Union and Confederate soldiers, at Elizabeth, New Jersey, began on the morning of October 19. The line was formed at 10:30, when all marched to Waverly. Fourteen veteran companies participated. The streets were lined with spectators, and every building on Broad street was decorated. Generals Kilpatrick, Pryor, Pemberton, and Halstead were present, together with a number of State officials. At Waverly Generals Pryor and Kilpatrick delivered addresses, and a long progamme of exercises was given. It was a gala day in the city, the display exceeding even the Fourth of July. In the evening the Fire Department met the veterans on their return, closing with a grand display of fire-works.

THE Dutch war against the Acheenese in northwestern Sumatra has not been at all successful. Since the fall of the fortress called the Kratow, early in 1874, the Dutch had made no real progress, and the greater portion of Acheene is still in the hands of the Mohammedan natives. Disease, aided by the intense heat, makes terrible havoc among the soldiers of Holland. A bounty of £34 is now paid each man enlisted for the war. The blame for the disastrous management of the war is thrown by some on the Governor of the Dutch Indies; but others say that M. Fraussen Van de Putte, the Colonial Minister, is the person in fault. Meanwhile, the Acheenese have a new Sultan, and it is rumored that under his command they will soon make an aggressive movement with thirty thousand men against the Dutch lines.

THE two Americans who fought a duel in Paris the other day belong in New York. Riggs is a son of Elisha Riggs, and Paine a son of William Paine. Young Riggs was President of the Washington Club, in Paris, of which Paine was a member. It is claimed that the latter did not pay his losses at cards with promptness, and, in consequence, one evening, some months ago, Riggs refused to sit at the same table with him. As may be guessed, this greatly unnerved Paine, but he did not permit himself at that time to be drawn to the commission of any overt act. He withdrew from the room, and awaited Riggs down stairs. When the latter descended, he was slapped in the face by Paine. For this offense Paine was expelled from the club, and the duel reported is undoubtedly the outcome of that night's difficulty.

A TOTAL of three thousand and fifty horses were exported from Great Britain during the past year, of which two hundred and fifty-eight were sent to Germany, six hundred and fifty-two to Holland, five hundred and forty-five to Belgium, one thousand two hundred and thirty-eight to France, and three hundred and fifty-seven to other countries. The value of horses exported from the United Kingdom in the last eight months was £137,982, against £136,813 in the preceding year. To France this year horses were sent to the value of £63,401, and in 1874 to £43,606.

SAM GRAHAM, a St. Louis negro minstrel, committed suicide a few days ago. That evening his chair in the row of performers was left empty and draped in black, the songs were all melancholy in character, and no jokes were cracked; which must have made the entertainment very cheerful.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Items from the Capital.

Ex-Senator Chandler has been appointed to the office of Secretary of the Interior, vice Delano. October 19 he was sworn in by Chief Justice Carter of the Supreme Court.

Information of great success in the prosecution of the St. Louis whisky frauds has reached the Treasury Department. Four out of five distillers, and four out of five rectifiers, surrendered at discretion, pleading guilty to criminal indictments and in the suits for forfeitures. The following are these distillers: G. B. Bingham and J. W. Bingham, forming the firm of Bingham Bros.; Lewis Teuscher, R. W. Ulrici, Alfred Bevis and C. B. Frazier, of the firm of Bevis & Frazier. The rectifiers were F. C. Fosterer, G. Bensbaugh, Z. L. Beresker, B. H. Engelke, L. G. Quinlan, B. A. Quinlan, and Wm. H. Wadsworth. All these parties, at the time of pleading, also withdrew all claims to property seized by the government. This amounts in value to over five hundred thousand dollars. The civil suits on the bonds of distillers will be pushed to a judgment for the collection of unpaid taxes due.

Governor Ames has written a letter to the Attorney-General, alluding to the pacific relations of the opposing political organizations in Mississippi, and expressing sincere gratitude to the representative of the Attorney-General, now in that State, who has brought about this condition of things, and insured a peaceful campaign and a fair election.

The Post-office Department has decided to order railway postal-car service between the cities of Pittsburg and St. Louis via the Pan-Handle and Vandalia route and passing through Indianapolis. The railroad companies will immediately provide the requisite cars, and the service will begin as soon as the department can make the necessary arrangements in regard to clerical labor and alterations of schedule. By this means it is calculated that the present postal facilities of a very large part of the Ohio and Mississippi River Valleys will be greatly augmented and improved.

From the West.

Mr. Hoag, Central Indian Superintendent, states that his report for 1875 to the department will show greater advance in civilization and wealth by the Indians of the Indian Territory than in any previous year; better crops than ever before, and nearly double the acreage, which is more than tenfold greater than in 1869. A general state of good feeling prevails among all the tribes, and satisfaction is felt by all that they are now progressing finely, and desire to continue the experiment toward becoming self-sustaining without molestation.

Major Knox, of the Interior Department, is at present in the Pottawattomie Nation allotting their lands to individuals, they having decided to take them in severalty. The tribe is more largely mixed with the white element than any other tribe in the Territory; many of them have good farms, farming implements and stock, and they are building a five thousand-dollar school-house out of their tribal fund.

It is reported that the Indians at Lower Brute Agency and at Fort Thompson are much excited because the Government has ordered a survey of land in the neighborhood of those posts.

Fires.

In Charleston, W. Va., a few nights ago, a fire broke out in Dangridge's restaurant on Capitol street, which swept from the Cotton Opera-house to Virginia street, totally destroying seven store-houses, including Gates' photograph gallery, the Hale House livery stables, and the Kanawha Valley marble works on Virginia street.

A fire at Anderson, Texas, destroyed fourteen stores and dwellings, Odd Fellows' Hall and furniture, Wilson & Howell's store, two warehouses, the Post-office and valuable mail matter. The losses are estimated at $40,000; partly insured.

Wagner's lager beer brewery, at Stapleton, Staten Island, was recently burned. Loss $50,000. Insured.

A fire in Freeport, Illinois, destroyed the fine building occupied by the Freeport Watch Factory. This establishment has been in operation six months, and several hundred were in process of completion. The loss on building and property is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The fire was undoubtedly of incendiary origin.

An incendiary fire at Mahoney Piane, Pa., destroyed Kirtin's drug store, in which were the Post-office and Western Union Telegraph office, with seven business houses adjoining. The mail matter and telegraph instruments were saved. The total loss is $30,000.

Accidents and Incidents.

A special dispatch from Macon, Mo., to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, says: Dr. B. F. Sherman and Samuel Parker, one of the oldest citizens of this place, went to Bevier, and while there visited Dr. Shanks' drug store. After leaving the store they had not proceeded ten rods when Parker fell on the street in convulsions. In five minutes Dr. Sherman was similarly affected, and in twenty minutes both were dead. It is supposed they were poisoned, and the Coroner has gone to examine into the matter.

Simon N. Small, formerly a prominent and wealthy lawyer of Milwaukee, Wis., committed suicide recently, by shooting himself through the head. The act is attributed to depression, induced by an incurable and chronic disease, and pecuniary losses. Deceased was formerly proprietor of the Newhall House.

A dispatch from Owensboro, Ky., says Professor Atchison, an aeronaut, was seriously injured at that place. He attempted an ascension at the Calhoun Fair to please the spectators, but by the burning of the balloon when several hundred feet high, was precipited to the earth and badly hurt. His recovery is doubtful.

A young man, named Harry Crouse, was found dead near Sharpsburg Station, Pa., a few mornings since. A bloody trail, leading from a coal-yard near where the body was found, leads to the supposition that he was shot in the coal-yard and his strength failed before he could reach assistance. There is no clue to the murderer.

Crimes.

John A. Wilson, James Davidson, and two Italians named Carlo Cavino and Giovanni Petroni, were arrested in Philadelphia recently on a charge of counterfeiting the postage stamps of Greece, Guiana, Bavaria, Hanover, and Nicaragua, and were examined before the United States Commissioner.

A most atrocious murder was unearthed in Denver, Col., recently. A small tenement house in the eastern portion of the city, which had recently been vacated by some Italian musicians, was visited by a policeman to detect the cause of a stench that appeared to issue from it. He discovered in the cellar of the building the dead and putrid bodies of an old man and three boys, all Italians.

In the civil suit brought in New York by Samuel C. Archer against Theodore Davis, the receiver of the Ocean Bank, for the recovery of ten thousand United States bonds in the bank when robbed in 1869, Mr. Morris, counsel for Archer, said that they would prove that Stevenson, who was then cashier, and subsequently President of the bank, planned the robbery and shared in the proceeds. It will be remembered that the burglars obtained about $450,000.

General Brevities.

Hugh J. Jewett, receiver of the Erie Railway, has filed his report of receipts and disbursements from July 1 to August 31 inclusive. The following are the totals: receipts, $4,942,073; disbursements, $4,509,139; balance, $432,934.

The epizootic, in a very mild form, has appeared among the horses at Memphis, Tenn.

The Trustees of the Calvert sugar refinery, Baltimore, which lately failed, have paid the creditors a dividend of 20 per cent.

John H. Cuthbert & Co., whisky rectifiers, at Burling Slip, New York City, have suspended, and made an assignment of their property. Their liabilities are $150,000.

Jacob Souderian, who, on April 19, in New York City, shot and killed Louisa Leiberman, has been convicted of murder in the first degree.

A special dispatch to the New York *Sun* from New Haven reports that a procession of Odd Fellows' Encampments of Connecticut, with invited Encampments from abroad, were attacked and pelted with stones by students as they passed Yale College, and retaliated by charging upon the students with drawn swords. Several of the students were slightly wounded, and the affray terminated. The Faculty of the College have expressed regret at the unfortunate occurrence.

A special to the Nashville *American* announces the death of Hon. S. M. Fite, Representative of the Fourth Congressional District of Tennessee in the Forty-fourth Congress, at Hot Springs, Arkansas, October 23. John W. Head, elected in August, 1874, died a few weeks after his election. Fite was elected to fill the vacancy the following December. Neither occupied the seat to which he was elected.

United States Detective P. D. Tyrrel arrived at Chicago a few nights ago, having in custody Ben Boyd and wife, the noted counterfeiters, whom he captured at Fulton, Illinois. Mr. Tyrrell had in charge a large amount of counterfeiting apparatus which was discovered at the time of the seizure, and six thousand dollars of bogus money, some of which is dangerous counterfeit.

Uri Carruth, the Vineland editor, shot by Landis on March 19, died of his wound, a bullet in the head, October 23. Landis was taken to jail.

The failure of Robert Tilton, woolen manufacturer, proprietor of Spring Mills, Cavendish, Vermont, is occasioning no little excitement in the wool trade in Boston. The Boston indebtedness is quite large, the result mainly of purchases of wool in that market. Liabilities about $140,000.

The Tawas Mill Company, East Tawas, Michigan, have made an assignment; liabilities placed at $195,000; assets $280,000.

Wickes Brothers, foundrymen and machinists, East Saginaw, Michigan, have also assigned. Liabilities, $50,000; assets estimated at $115,000.

The Ames Plow Company, of Boston, is temporarily embarrassed; liabilities, $218,247; assets, $542,891. The creditors think a reasonable extension would enable the company to pay in full and go on.

Foreign Items.

The following from Madrid, dated the 18th, is official: There are only two thousand Carlists in Catalonia, and it is expected these are about to submit to the government or attempt to make their way into France. The government holds all towns in the neighborhood. Gen. Quesada has arrived at Vitteria and resumed command of the Northern army.

Notice is given that foreign vessels entering Spanish ports will be heavily fined unless their papers are properly countersigned by Spanish Consuls.

It is reported that sixty tons of small arms' ammunition for the Chinese were shipped from London as merchandise, and landed at Shanghai. The British government is investigating the matter.

London papers announce the failure of Messrs. J. & W. Dudgeon, engineers, Sun Engine Works, Millwall, and Iron Ship Yard, Cubitt town, with liabilities estimated at half a million dollars.

Reports from London state that extensive floods have occurred throughout Lancashire, Warwickshire, and elsewhere in England. The Midland Railway, between Sheffield and Doncaster was submerged in some places to the depth of five feet. Traffic was consequently seriously interrupted, and for many miles absolutely stopped. Many low lying houses in Birmingham have been inundated, the water in some cases being several feet above the first floor. Water stood seven feet deep on the tracks at the Walsall Railway station.

Two hundred dwellings, a synagogue and five schools in Widsy, Russian Poland, have been burned. Some persons perished, and three thousand are homeless.

The London *Times* in its financial columns of a late date, has the following: We learn from the *Draper's Trade Journal* that a Manchester firm have begun to import calicoes from the United States. The fact is significant, and, as importers say that the goods are of a much better quality and appearance than ours, Manchester it appears has found a competitor at last, but that must depend upon the price.

Rafael Martinez has been court-martialed and shot at Infidencia, Cuba.

On information received from Collector Simpson, Francis P. Stewart has been arrested at Montreal, Canada, charged with passing a large quantity of brandy, gin, and wine from his bonded warehouse without paying duty. Omer Allard, Allard Locker and Achille Vibord, customs officers, were also arrested, charged with aiding and abetting the fraud. The prisoners were held in heavy bail.

The London *Morning Post* has a telegram from Berlin which says that reports are again in circulation that Prince Bismarck contemplates resigning his office in consequence of ill health.

Signor Blanc, the Italian Minister to the United States, has sailed from Liverpool for New York.

The Spanish government has refused permission to the Republicans to hold electoral meetings. The Diaro Espagnol says Senor Marfori, formerly Minister of Colonies, was arrested recently, and sent to Cadiz, whence to be embarked for some foreign port.

The *Times* has a special telegram from Berlin announcing that the King of Bavaria has ordered his letter, expressing confidence in his Cabinet, placarded throughout the kingdom.

White Leaguers in Mississippi.

The Memphis *Appeal's* Jackson (Miss.) correspondent, gives the following statement in regard to the so-called treaty of peace, whereby the militia was disbanded:

The following named citizens of Hinds County—Gen. J. Z. George, Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee; Joshua Green, D. Shelton, E. Richardson, J. W. Robinson, H. Hilzheim, T. J. Wharton, Frank Johnston, J. C. Rietti, Robert L. Saunders, Gen. Robert Lowery, and W. L. Nugent—held an interview with the Governor. The citizens, in response to the fears expressed by the Governor that peace and good order would not be preserved, and that colored men would not be permitted to vote as they pleased, assured the Governor that there was no other desire among the whites than that peace should be preserved, the laws enforced, and a fair election had. Leading whites had all along inculcated this, and they also assured the Governor that they would pursue this course until election, and would, both by precept and example, do all in their power to preserve peace and good order, and secure a fair election.

Governor Ames promised that in view of the statement made by the citizens, he was willing to meet their views as far as he could, and to meet that end he promised that he would order all militia companies which had been organized to disperse and go to their homes without their arms. But, on further consultation, it was agreed that the arms of the several companies should be deposited in depots in the neighborhood where the companies were raised, and should there be guarded by United States troops to be detailed for that purpose, and to be under the control of the Governor, and to be removed only on his order. Or if the United States troops could not be gotten, then the arms were to be guarded by men selected by the Governor and General George; that the arms would not again be delivered to the militia, except in case of riot or insurrection which could not be suppressed by the civil authorities.

A Spanish Scandal.

[Foreign Correspondence of the Boston Journal.]

Revolution is again imminent in Spain. The usual precursors of a storm (clandestine handbills addressed to the army and to the people) have already made their appearance on the streets, and are slyly passed from hand to hand under the noses of the police, and in spite of all their efforts to suppress them. The spirit of revolution is just now doubly fomented by a mysterious and foul tragedy, all knowledge of which the authorities are vainly endeavoring to cover up. Several persons have already been arrested and hurried off into the dungeons, nobody knows where, simply for having been heard speaking of the subject on the streets or in the cafes. The newspapers have been threatened, and not one of them dares lisp a syllable on the subject. But it is constantly talked of in bated breath, with closed doors; in fact, the whole story has been printed on small slips of paper and secretly circulated.

The facts appear to be as follows: The King and Duke of Sexto have been corrupting the wife and daughter of an officer in the army, whose home is the second or third door from Mr. Cushing's. He was in the North fighting, but hearing of the King's frequent visits at his house he came suddenly to the city, and entering his home late at night found the King and the Duke of Sexto in the house. He shot at the King and missed him, but was himself shot dead by the Duke of Sexto, who was behind him. The street police heard the pistol shots, and came running to the rescue, but were sent about their business. The body was given to a night watchman, who carried it nobody knows where, and is now receiving, it is said, four hundred dollars a month. The maid servant, who was an eye witness of the murder, disappeared the next day—some say was assassinated. But she had time to tell her lover. When he found she was disposed of he hid himself for some days, but venturing out at last was found dead in the street, stabbed, one morning. The judge before whom the case of the first murder should have come, being a man of more than usual firmness of character, and having a knowledge of the facts, was determined that some kind of justice should be done. Many flattering official positions were offered him if he would desist from his purpose, which he sternly refused to do, when suddenly one of the papers announced that he had committed suicide. The other papers do not dare even to mention his death, or to make any comments; and the courts have taken no notice of the whole business, though the story is already repeated from Lisbon to Barcelona. The mother and daughter have been privately hurried off to Bayonne.

Already rhymes like the following have been printed and circulated in the streets:

En la doctrina Christiana
Dice el quinto, no matar;
Pero la gente Alfousina,
Por miedo de no pecar,
Tiene un Septo que asesina.

Which rendered literally is—

In the Christian doctrine
Says the Fifth Commandment, Do not kill;
But the Alfonsist gentry
For fear of not sinning,
Have a sixth: Do not assassinate.

As the Catholics have omitted the inconvenient Second Commandment, the Sixth has become their Fifth. The pun on the Duke de Sexto's name is very telling, as the last line may also be read in Spanish, "Have a Sexto who assassinates."

I can not vouch for the truthfulness of all the details of this horrible story. But there seems to be no doubt that the officer came home at night and found Alfonso and the Duke de Sexto in the company of his wife and daughter; that he was shot by one of them and his body disposed of secretly; that the maid-servant and her lover have suddenly disappeared; that the wife and daughter have been secretly conveyed to Bayonne; that the judge died by violence; that there has been no judicial investigation of the villainy; that there is intense feeling in the community; that the papers have been profoundly silent; that several persons have been imprisoned for talking of the subject, that Canovas del Castillo, the Prime Minister, has resigned, and that a radical change has been made in the Ministry in a liberal direction in the hope of warding off a revolution.

The young king appears to be going the way of his mother. As is customary in Spain, those who surround the sovereign try to govern him by his passions. So, it is said, Amadeo was ruined and the peace of his family destroyed. They sow the wind and reap the whirlwind. The corruption in high places and in low is appalling. From the crown of the head to the sole of the foot there is no soundness in them.

"IF a dog's tail is cut off entirely, will it not interfere with his locomotion?" "Not exactly. It will not affect his carriage, but it will stop his waggin'."

A foe to God was never a true friend to man.

Political Notes.

NEW YORK *Herald*: General Grant, is determined, in the interest of civil service, to cut down superfluities. He has begun his apprenticeship by docking his horses' tails.

FRED. GRANT goes to Washington to take an active part in the banking business, but he is not going to resign his commission in the army—not at all. The old man is going to give him a year's leave of absence, and he will draw his salary in addition to the profits made in banking. In this way he will be able to make a nice thing at the expense of the tax-payers.

THAT is a curious decision reached by the Red Cloud Commission which holds that the head of a department can not be held responsible, nor is in any way censurable for frauds and gross "inaccuracies" among its subordinates. The law requires that the dozen or more divisions of Government work included in the Interior Department shall receive the general supervision of the chief officer, and that his careful examination and personal decision are necessary in all important matters. But, then, everybody knows that Delano was away one-half the time, and did not by any means carefully supervise the work done under him.

NEW YORK *Sun*: Measured merely by dollars and cents, this absence of the President has cost the country pretty dearly. His salary is at the rate of one hundred and thirty-seven dollars per day in round numbers, or thirteen dollars and seventy cents for every hour of the ten estimated to be a full day's work in ordinary pursuits, or five dollars and seventy cents for every hour of the twenty-four, working, idling, or sleeping. He has thus drawn from the treasury, eighteen thousand and eighty-four dollars without having rendered any service whatever except to sign official papers at Long Branch, and to falsify the record by a pretended execution of them as "done at Washington."

THE Hon. Zachariah Chandler has been assisted into the Cabinet by his friend, President Grant. The intimation, a few days ago, that he was to be appointed to fill Delano's place was looked upon as the delusion of some Washington correspondent. The fact, however, that Chandler hung continually around the Departments suggested that he was after something, but he declared that his "highest ambition in life was to again represent the people of Michigan in the Senate." The venerable politician, however, had the Interior Department in view, and as he suits the President in every respect, if he does not suit the country, we suppose he and President Grant are happy. He will prove a decided adjunct to the third-term machinery.

LOUISVILLE *Courier-Journal*: The old Philadelphia *North American* arouses sufficiently to undertake the defense of President Grant's continued absence from the national capital. It argues that the government runs very smoothly without the Chief Executive at his post, and things will not "go to eternal smash" if he continues to stay away. Says this venerable apologist: "The people don't want a prosecuting attorney for President, and the President of the United States ought to be something more than a thief-catcher." Under existing circumstances we are compelled to differ with the *North American*. Just now, when the Republican party has developed such a vast capacity for stealing, and every investigation reveals the most consummate rascality in official position, the people *do* want a President who is in effect both a "prosecuting attorney" and a "thief catcher." General Grant is neither. Nor is he "something more" than these. He is simply a gentleman of elegant leisure. He, then, does not even fill the *North American's* requirements.

The New Secretary of the Interior.

[Cincinnati Gazette, Republican.]

The President has ended the long suspense, and filled the vacancy in the Interior Department by the appoinment of the Hon. Zachariah Chandler, of Michigan, and the office has been accepted.

Until within a day or two past, few, if any, deemed that such a selection would be made. There was the very best reason for this—the unfitness of the nominee. Mr. Chandler, in his long tenure of office as Senator from Michigan, was useful to his State in "log-rolling" all the river and harbor appropriations which his constituents wanted. During the war he was a bold and sincere, if somewhat truculent, supporter of the national cause, and was almost as violent against Great Britain as against the rebels. Successful in the accumulation of money, and not at all disposed to underrate his importance in that respect, and somewhat convival in his habits, to use the mildest word in the vocabulary, Mr. Chandler is prejudiced, violent, and overbearing. While we would not charge him with intentional dishonesty, he is a man who finds it hard to see anything but rascality in those who oppose his not very gentle will. Michigan had enough of him a year or two ago, and permitted him to retire into private life. The President, for reasons best known to himself, has dragged him from his seclusion, and put him just where he may do a great deal of mischief.

The present administration will expire on the 4th of March, 1877. The new Secretary has, therefore, only eighteen months of office before him. He enters a department demoralized by fraud and incapacity. He will be called upon to deal with savages already exasperated by tricks which have been played upon them. The situation is one from which the most astute manager would shrink, but it is one of which judicious management is the main requirement. Tact and gentleness should be combined with firmness, and a benevolent desire to do them good should guide the treatment of the Indians, while they should be taught that no insolent demands will be allowed.

Now Mr. Chandler, unless he belies all his past record, is just the man who can not do anything of this kind. His natural course would be to smash through all the forms of procedure, cut red tape wherever it appeared to hinder his progress, and breathe out slaughter against all opponents. With Jacksonian will, and without Jacksonian ability, we fear his reforms would clear away abuses very much after the way in which the proverbial china-shop bull demolished all obstacles to his progress. We must advise all members of Congress to cram up on the affairs of the Interior Department, for they are likely to occupy more time than other issues of first-class importance.

What the Pesident's motives may be we shall not pretend to decide. If his keen eye has discovered in Mr. Chandler a fitness which no one else has found out, the future may vindicate his choice. It must be said, however, that in his many years of public life Mr. Chandler has developed no qualities which fit him for his new position. If the Executive has yielded to the clamor of a politician out of work, and sick for another trust, and has obeyed the dictates of that wretched "policy" which has so often usurped the place and principle in our affairs, he has done that for which there is no excuse. Mr. Chandler and the President have long been friends, but fitness and not friendship should have influenced the latter's choice. Some of his later appointments have been so judicious that it is strange he has erred so greatly in the present case. There was no lack of good men, and no one has been named for the office who was not Mr. Chandler's superior. We shall be glad if he disappoints our expectations, but we can not go to his record for consolation.

The Mississippi Outbreak.

[New York Tribune.]

We presume it is not necessary at this stage of the present political canvass, or in the present political situation in the country, to call attention to the fact that the Administration party has finally abandoned all hope of making political capital from misrepresentations of the condition of affairs at the South, and lying reports concerning outrages upon Republicans and intimidation of the negroes in the Southern States. And yet the plain, unvarnished narrative of the facts in the matter of the disturbances at Friar's Point, Miss., as given by Senator Alcorn in a telegram to the editor of the *Tribune*, furnishes so striking a comment upon the mischievous influence which has been exercised upon the colored people by the pursuance of this policy that we hope none of our readers will neglect to give it a careful perusal. Senator Alcorn, though a citizen of Mississippi for many years before the war and a Southern man in all his associations and habits of thought, is a Republican, and was elected by that party to the Senate, after having been Governor of the State, so that what he says may be relied upon as at least free from the bias with which an opponent of the party might be charged. His story of the origin of the trouble is impartial and truthful, and, as any one who reads it can see, entirely free from any partisan coloring. It discloses a state of things in the section of Mississippi in which these disturbances have occurred which is not pleasant to contemplate, but which after all is only the logical and legitimate result of the policy which has been pursued by the Administration party for the past four or five years of arraying the two races against each other in the strife for office.

The negroes Brown and Smith, one Sheriff and the other State Senator, Receiver of Public Money, County Superintendent of Education, and candidate for the offices of Circuit and Chancery Clerk, were only acting according to the light they had, and following the examples set them by men higher in places and lighter in color in forming a snug little Ring of two, to administer the affairs of the county and feather their own nests. They were only imitating the example set them last year by emissaries sent out from Washington in inciting violence and a war of races, upon the strength of which they intended to carry out their own purposes. In the light of Senator Alcorn's narrative the weakness of the whole demonstration is apparent. And yet there were elements of mischief in the movement sufficient to make it dangerous and excite the gravest apprehensions of law-abiding and well-disposed citizens. What might have come of it had Mr. Williams been Attorney-General instead of Judge Pierrepont, and had Governor Ames' call for troops been responded to instead of denied, is a question for thoughtful men to consider. Many honest voters last year were led to continue to support the candidates of the Administration party by the conviction that there was no other course by which the colored men of the South could be protected in their rights. The occurrence of such outbreaks as this at Friar's Point is but the natural crop of such instructions as the negro politicians have had from leaders of the Ames stripe. When they find that Ames and his kind are discountenanced at Washington, they will subside quietly, and either earn an honest living or receive the treatment of vagrants.

OUT of thirty-five Vassar College girls who had studied Latin, Greek, French, music, drawing, botany and mineralogy for five or six years, twenty-seven married poor men and have to do their own housework. One of them said the other day that she'd rather have a recipe for sweet pickles than all the Latin ever taught.

BRICKS made in Japan, and paying twenty per cent. duty, are now imported into San Francisco.

As the farmer cuts his wheat and oats, every swing of the scythe goes against the grain.

The Interior Journal.
BOOK AND JOB OFFICE.
The facilities of this office for executing Book and Job Work of every description, in the most perfect style, is unsurpassed by any establishment in Kentucky.
Pamphlets, Posters,
Programmes, Cards,
Letter and Bill Heads,
Envelopes, Bank Checks,
And, in short, anything that type, ink and paper can fabricate, executed with promptness and at the most satisfactory prices.
Louisville and Cincinnati Prices Duplicated.

The Interior Journal.

STANFORD, KY.

Friday Morning, October 29, 1875.

W. P. Walton, Editor and Proprietor.
T. R. Walton, Jr., Business Manager.

"Amalgamation."

The extreme Radicals of the North have,at all times, urged the full equality of the black and white races. They desire the blacks to be put on a thorough equality with the whites, with a "few exceptions." We notice that in the non-slave-holding States—especially in the Northern States—the Radicals violently oppose the interment of dead negroes in their cemeteries, and such is the opposition that is made to the burial of blacks in these cemeteries, that a threanened breach now excites the men and women who are lot owners in the same. It seems very queer that those people will advocate equality "before the law" in everything except interment of the dead We learn that when it was proposed to bury a colored corpse in one of the northern cemeteries where the whites were lot owners, a violent opposition was made, and that men and women gathered upon the ground to resist the "*intrusion.*" This was not a consistent act upon the part of those who have insisted, and still insist, upon the full equalily of the two races. It is said that "consistency is a jewel"—but in this case—we think there is neither consistency nor jewel. The fanatics of the north are slowly—but surely—opening their eyes to a true sense of their duty. At one time—and that not long since, those people looked upon a man as a "double dyed rebel and secessionist" who would not admit to his house upon terms of equality socially, any and all of the blackest Africans in the land, who might desire to call upon him, and they considered any one a fit subject for a prison who would refuse to receive them in any deliberative body, theatre, tavern, coach, or car. *Behold the change!* They have made a "new departure." Their eyes have been opened to a proper view. They now object to having the dead negroes buried in their cemeteries, and threaten almost a "war of races"—if such is permitted.

Times change, and things change with times. After all we rejoice to see that "our northern brethren" have opened their eyes to a true sense of the situation. The shoe is now on the other foot. Let them *feel* as we have felt for many long, weary years. Let them, for a time, wear the yoke which we have worn to our sorrow and grief, and then—but not till then—can they fully appreciate the situation of their "Southern brethren."

Latest News.—The losses by the burning of Virginia City are now estimated at $7,500,000. Help is badly needed. Several deaths have occurred from exposure......It is thought that the Loader case will be pushed to trial, and that Mrs. Tilton and most of the distinguished witnesses in the great scandal will figure in this. ......George Baber of the Bowling Green *Democrat*, has purchased the Lexington *Dispatch*, and will take control of it in a short time. The President by proclamation has fixed the 25th of November as a day of thanksgiving and prayer throughout the United States.

Religious.—Messrs. Moody and Sankey, the great evangelists, have—at last—begun a revival in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y. It is said that the large "Rink" in that city—was not large enough to hold even one-half of those who desired admission, and hence were turned away. We know of no other place in all our country, where the services of these evangelists are more needed. It is also said that after they have done their work in the city of Brooklyn, they will begin in the city of New York, the same kind of work.

Glad Of It.—The whole country will rejoice to learn that the scandal suits of Beecher vs Tilton and Tilton vs Beecher, in the Brooklyn courts, have been dismissed by order of the District Attorney. This will put an end to a troublesome litigation. Let us *all* rejoice thereat.

Gov. Allen, of Ohio, has made several very effective speeches to the laboring men of Pennsylvania, within the past few days. He has opened their eyes to a true sense of their situation. Thousands flock to hear him.

Terrible Fire.—A fire in Virginia City, Nevada, burned nearly the whole town. Churches, hotels, county buildings, newspaper offices, &c., were swept away. Over 10,000 people were thus made homeless.

Governor McCreary has appointed two delegates for the State at large—and one for each Congressional District, to attend the great railroad Convention which meets in St. Louis next month.

The Grand Lodge of Kentucky Odd-Fellows met in convention at Louisville, on Wednesday last, and are having a fine meeting.

At the unveiling of Stonewall Jackson's monument at Richmond, Va., the other day, over 50,000 strangers were present.

LINCOLN COUNTY NEWS.

Hustonville.

A serious accident occurred near this place, on Saturday last. A Mr. Taylor, who has recently moved into the neighborhood was driving a pair of mules down the steep grade, approaching the village on the Danville road, at considerable speed, when the tires flew off both his front wheels. The rims of the wheels were soon demolished, and the clattering and bumping of the wagon as it thundered along on the ends of the spokes added fury to the fright of the team. Mr. T. was thrown out and run over. One of his legs was broken, and his ankle dislocated. The debris of the vehicle were scattered along the road until the mules got clear of all their attachments. The sufferer started for home on one of the animals, refusing to have his shattered limb even bandaged. We have not heard from him since.

Quite a number of young men of this vicinity are making preparations to leave for Texas. It has ever been thus. Since the scattering of the human race at the foot of Babel's Tower there seems to have been an increased effort to reach some dreamed-of land, where brighter skies, a purer atmosphere and more fruitful seasons shall mitigate the curse of labor and supersede the necessity for plodding toil. A few have succeeded, while thousands have failed. Still this seems to be the problem which "Young America," especially, must solve. Strong arms and resolute spirits may accomplish much; but the emigrant from Kentucky leaves a goodly land behind him.

Vacant houses are becoming ridiculously plenty in our town. Can you not send us a few of your superabundant population to replenish our numbers before the next census? It is thought our Bachelor Association will soon be compelled to offer inducements to settlers. We note that several buttons are missing already among the fraternity; and frayed wristbands continually make their mute appeal for sympathy and succor. If this matter be not amended we predict a Sabine raid in less than six months.

You must apologize to Davy Vandeveer for the charge your paper has so often made as to his want of public spirit. You should visit the new and enterprising town which has recently sprung up, as if by magic, at McKinney's Station on the C. S. R. R. There, on a corner lot, spreading its ample wings—the very embodiment of maternal solicitude—ready to shelter and minister to every hungry, homeless wayfarer, sits the Vandeveer Hotel—the Galt House of the rising city. Near at hand is a well-appointed store-house, fit emblem of a growing commerce. A convenient corner lot is secured by Dr. Alcorn that medical aid may be accessible. McIntosh already smiles at his forge, ready to shoe the limping steed or weld the broken axle; and we expect every day to receive the donation of a lot that another learned profession may be represented there.

FALSTAFF.

Crab Orchard.

The unceremonious visits of Johnny Frost, exhibiting his proverbial propensity for biting, have exerted a very desolating power over the once verdant and blooming woodlands, fields and flowers.

On account of Circuit Court being in session, business here is somewhat stagnant.

Surely all observant persons see the great need for Crab Orchard being a county site—not of Lincoln—but of a county formed from portions of Lincoln, Garrard, Madison, and Pulaski. Her delightful location, the superiority of her educational facilities, with her extraordinary advantages as regard inducements to health seekers, demand that she no longer remain the satillite, obsequiously acceding superiority to her neighboring towns, but rise in all the power of her might claiming that her dues be allowed, and the establishment of the proposed county be consummated. What say the people?

The young people anticipating the approach of "amusement time", enjoyed the grand opening entertainment of the season at the Saunders House, on Monday night The array of beauty, grace, intellect and urbanity would have become a place of much greater magnitude and pretentions.

Deo volente, there will be services in the Baptist church on next Sunday, by the Episcopal Bishop. There will also be several confirmations.

We had the pleasure of meeting the charming and intelligent Misses Paxton and McKinney, during their visit to our town.

We have with us now Dr. Lee Huffman, of Stanford, who is located here temporarily for the purpose of extracting or repairing molars of all desiring it.

R.

CASEY COUNTY NEWS.

Middleburg.

Married, at Read's school-house, near Highland on the 24th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Cook, Mr. Jasper L. Buster, late of Wayne county, to Miss Mary Bastin. Also, at the same time and place, Mr. Abram C. Bastin to Miss Darcus Ann Daugherty. All of the above except Miss Daugherty live near Mt. Salem. Miss D. did live near Stanford. They returned to the house of Mr. Azariah Bastin, where they received a very demonstrative charivari at night.

The distressing news comes to us of the death of Mr. George Y. Murphy, living five miles below Liberty. On the 19th inst, he had been hauling gravel repairing the pike, and on his return home about dusk, his horses became frightened and ran off with the wagon killing him instantly His skull was broken, also some of his limbs, and he was otherwise mangled and crushed. Mr. Murphy was a popular citizen and his lost will be severely felt.

Another unfortunate accident took place in this county only a few days since. Dr. O. P. Heiston, a prominent physician of Casey's Creek, was kicked on the head by a mule and his skull broken. The mule was said to be old and gentle, and never known to have any bad tricks before. The last authentic news received from the Doctor was that he was in a critical condition, and a later rumor comes that he is dead.

Land Sales.—P. C. Butt sold to James Cox, of Boyle, 74 acres of land near this place for $5,000, a few days since.

ETHELBERT.

Frye's Creek.

The farmers in this locality are about through sowing their small grain.

Corn is good, and dull at $1 50 per barrel, in the field.

Elds. Taylor and Chenault, of the Baptist church, are conducting a series of meetings at Concord, We sincerely hope that much good will be accomplished.

A Sad Affair.—On the 19th inst, Mr. George Y. Murphy's team (while hauling gravel on the pike near Liberty), became frightened from some unknown cause, and ran away. He was thrown from the wagon and was caught in one of the wheels and carried some distance. One of his limbs was brok'n twice below and twice above the knee fracturing his skull and mutilating his body to a considerable extent. In this almost insensible condition he lived for a few hours and expired. We sympathize with the bereaved family.

A Grand Discovery.—We are indebted to Wm. Coffey, who resides near Hustonville, for the following: A short time since, he (Mr. C.,) was requested by Col. J. W. Weatherford to come to his premises to assist him in amputating sheep tails. Upon arrival he found that with such knives as they had to use the undertaking must absolutely be a tedious one. So Mr. C. inquired of the Col. to know if he had a pair "pruning shears"—finding a pair, he went to work with it—and in a very short time, the tails of nearly 200 sheep were amputated.

At a recent meeting of Lodge 1187 I. O. G. T., we found that business pertaining to the Order progressing in the usual well-conducted style. We notice that the zeal which had hitherto been displayed among the members of the fraternity in this locality is increasing. This will suffice to convince any one that a determination will accomplish much. At the same meeting, we were pleased to see the genial faces of Mess. Lucas and Staton,—also Misses Russel and Bel Campbell, members Tilman Hocker Lodge, 779. Will they visit us again, soon

CASEY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

The Place where I now reside, known as the

PINK COTTAGE,

1 1-2 Miles from Stanford,

On the Hustonville Pike. Address at Stanford, or apply in person on the premises to
189-tf G. O. BARNES.

SIGNOR FUSCO,

A Graduate, and for some years Professor of the Musical Conservatorium, of Naples, is now connected with

TARRANT COLLEGE,

AT CRAB ORCHARD, KY.,

Where the proper attention will be given to pupils under his charge. As his time is not entirely taken up at the College, he will give Lessons either in Vocal or Instrumental Music to persons from the adjoining towns, or in vicinity of Crab Orchard.
189-4t

WHEAT & CHESNEY,

[Successors to Terry, Wheat & Chesney,]

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Agents for Frankfort Cotton Mills,

No. 231 Main St., bet. Sixth & Seventh,

Opposite Louisville Hotel,

John L. Wheat, }
Jas. J. Chesney, } [157-tf] LOUISVILLE, KY.

LETTING NO. 28.

Proposals for Cross-Ties!

Sealed Proposals will be received until Monday, November 1st, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing One Hundred and Fifty Thousand (150,000) Cross Ties, to be delivered at grade on the line of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, at Ludlow, Kentucky.

Also, for Cross-Ties in quantities to suit the bidder; delivered along the line of said Cincinnati Southern Railway, between Ludlow and South Danville, Ky. Bidders will state the number of Ties they propose to furnish, and the point of delivery. Printed forms must be used and directed to the Board of Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, Cincinnati Ohio.

Specifications can be had at the office of Thos. D. Lovett, C. E., 70 West Third street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board.
MILES GREENWOOD, President,
THOS. D. LOVETT, Consulting Engineer. 189-2t

FOR SALE!

100 ACRES OF LAND!

—ON THE—

Stanford and Shelby City Road

8 MILES FROM FORMER PLACE.

Possession Given on 1st of January.

For Particulars

Enquire Of

J. BRIGHT,

STANFORD, KY.

189-tf

NOTICE.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE!

C. D. Woods' Trustee, Plff.,
vs. } Equity.
C. D. Woods' Crs., &c., Dfts,

By virtue of a decree in the above styled case, I will, on

Monday, 15th of November, 1875,

on the premises make sale of a sufficiency of lands of C. D. Woods to pay the sum of $16,369 88, and may or may not sell all his lands. Said lands will be sold in one or several bodies, at my discretion. They lie on both sides of the Paint Lick & Copper Creek turnpike road, in the south end of Garrard county—has upon it a No. 1

BRICK RESIDENCE,

Barns, Ice-House, Buggy House, and several Tenant Houses, a

FINE ORCHARD,

of select fruit, with a boundless outlet, and adjacent to an inexhaustible quantity of Timber. Is well watered by living spring—in a fine state of cultivation—about one-half well set in grass—convenient to mills and churches.

This is one of the best and most desirable Stock Farms in Kentucky. Said Lands contain

731 ACRES UNDER FENCE,

besides there are about 350 Acres of Knob Land, well timbered.

Credit of Six, Twelve and Eighteen months, in equal instalments, bonds with approved security,—bearing 6 per cent. interest from day of sale, payable to the undersigned, and having the force and effect of judgments, required of the purchaser, and a lien will be retained upon the land for their payment. Possession given on day of sale for seeding purposes and full possession given on 1st day of January, 1876. Address,
W. C. MONTGOMERY, Com.,
Paint Lick, Ky.

P. S.—Any one wishing to examine the place will be kindly waited upon by Mr. S. B. McFarrin, on the premises. W. C. M.
Oct. 19, 1875.—189-2t

NOTICES, ETC.

P. F. WALSH,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

70 Fourth Street, bet. Main and Market,

LOUISVILLE, ... KENTUCKY

My pantaloon system as a specialty is an acknowledged success, being original and suited to the wants of every customer. 157-tf

NOTICE.

HAULING!

Done by Strong Team and Trusty Driver.

162-tf J. B. MYERS,

REFITTED AND REFURNISHED.

STANFORD HOTEL!

[LATE PENDLETON HOUSE.]

Corner Main and Somerset Streets,

STANFORD, KY.

S. HARDIN, PROP'R.

STABLE AND BAR ATTACHED.

CUSTOMARY RATES OF FARE.
185-6m

H. C. MITCHELL,

Formerly with Ripy, Hardie & Co., is now connected with the firm of

Thomas, Major & Pierce,

WHOLESALE LIQUORS!

LOUISVILLE, KY.
172-6m

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW FALL MILLINERY.

MRS. M. E. DAVIESS,

NEAR DEPOT, STANFORD, KY.,

Is now receiving a full and complete stock

Fall and Winter Millinery!

HATS AND BONNETS,

Of all the most approved styles, and at all prices together with a comprehensive stock of

Novelties and Fancy Goods!

Selected by Herself with Unusual Care.

With her long experience she flatters herself that she can please the most fastidious, in quality, style and price the present season. Grateful for past liberal favors, she respectfully asks her old friends and the public generally to call early and examine her goods before buying. 187-tf

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

TO THE LADIES!

I wish to inform the Ladies of this vicinity that Mrs DUNN, a lady of superior taste and experience is associated with me in

Dress Work.

—I ALSO HAVE A—

New, Select Stock of Millinery

to which I invite their attention.

MRS. L. BEAZLEY,

187-4t Main Street, Stanford, Ky.

TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

For all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Spleen,

AS A REMEDY IN

MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA, SICK HEADACHE, COLIC, CONSTIPATION and BILIOUSNESS.

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It contains four medical elements, never united in the same happy proportion in any other preparation, viz: a gentle Cathartic, a wonderful Tonic, an unexceptionable Alterative and certain Corrective of all impurities of the body. Such signal success has attended its use, that it is now regarded as the

GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC

TESTIMONIALS.

"I have never seen or tried such a simple, efficacious, satisfactory and pleasant remedy in my life."—H. Hainer, St. Louis, Mo.

HON. ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

"I occasionally use, when my condition requires it, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator, with good effect."—Hon. Alex. H. Stephens.

GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA.

"Your Regulator has been in use in my family for some time, and I am persuaded it is a valuable addition to the medical science."—Gov. J. Gill Shorter, Ala.

"I have used the Regulator in my family for the past seventeen years. I can safely recommend it to the world as the best medicine I have ever used for that class of diseases it purports to cure."—H. F. Thigpen.

PRESIDENT CITY BANK.

"Simmons' Liver Regulator has proved a good and efficient medicine."—C. A. Nutting.

DRUGGIST.

"We have been acquainted with Dr. Simmons' Liver Medicine for more than twenty years, and know it to be the best Liver Regulator offered to the public."—M. R. Lyon and H. L. Lyon, Bellefontaine, Ga.

"I was cured by Simmons' Liver Regulator, after having suffered several years with Chills and Fever."—R. F. Anderson.

THE CLERGY.

"My wife and self have used the Regulator for years, and testify to its great virtues."—Rev. J. R. Felder, Perry, Ga.

LADIES INDORSEMENT.

"I have given your medicine a thorough trial, and in no case has it failed to give full satisfaction."—Ellen Meacham, Chattahoochee, Fla.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA.

Price, $1 00. Sold by all Druggists. 176-1y

EDUCATIONAL.

NINTH ANNUAL SESSION.

CHRISTIAN COLLEGE!

HUSTONVILLE, KY.

THE NINTH ANNUAL SESSION WILL OPEN

—ON THE—

2D MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, 1875

The Course of Instruction is

THOROUGH AND PRACTICAL.

—RATES OF—

BOARD AND TUITION LOW

For Catalogues apply to

MRS. N. B. SMITH, MISS H. BURGIN,

190-tf PRINCIPALS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPEEDY CURE.

PRESCRIPTION FREE.

For the speedy cure of Nervous Debility, Weakness, Opium Eating, Drunkenness, Catarrh, Asthma and Consumption. Any Druggists can put it up. Address, PROF. WIGGIN, Charlestown, Mass.
178-y

NOTICE.

HOUSE TO RENT!

I will rent for the balance of this year and the whole of the year 1876 the house and lot in Stanford now occupied by me. If the property is rented at once, the renter will have the benefit of the garden, which is filled with choice vegetables For terms apply to the undersigned.
Aug. 26, 1875.—181-tf S. D. MYERS.

O. P. TOWNSLEY,

—WITH—

Jos. Trounstine, Abram Trounstine,
Henry Hess, J. W. Harper.

A. & J. TROUNSTINE & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Foreign & Domestic Woolens,

—AND—

Wholesale Clothiers,

Nos. 83 and 85 West Third Street,

159-tf CINCINNATI, OHIO.

J. E. PORTMAN. J. B. OWENS.

NEW

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE!

IN STANFORD, KY.,

PORTMAN & OWENS,

PROPRIETORS.

Have opened in connection with the Myers House a First-Class Livery and Sale Stable, and have for hire polite drivers, safe horses, new and fashionable vehicles, making the most

STYLISH TURNOUTS

ever kept in Central Kentucky.

A liberal share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. 178-tf

RAILROADS.

LOUISVILLE,

Paducah & South-Western

RAILROAD.

Train leaves Louisville at 8:30 a. m.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Grayson Springs	12:25 p. m.	12:25 p. m.
Owensboro Junction	3:15 p. m.	9:15 a. m.
Nortonville	5:05 p. m.	8:05 p. m.
Paducah	9:00 p. m.	4:00 p. m.

Arrives at Louisville at 4:55 p. m.

Connecting at Owensboro Junction with E. O. & N. R. R. for Owensboro.

At Nortonville with St. Louis & South-Eastern R. R.

At Paducah for all points South and South-West.

At Louisville for all points North-East.

D. F. WHITCOMB, Sup't.
Edward P. Wilson, Gen'l Fr't & Tick't Ag't,
156-1y Louisville, Ky.

GO NORTH,
SOUTH,
EAST AND
WEST,

VIA

Louisville & Nashville

AND

South & North Alabama

RAILROADS.

CONDENSED TIME JULY 4th, 1875.

Trains leave Stanford as follows daily, Sundays excepted

GOING NORTH.

Leave Stanford	9:25 A. M.
Arrive Lebanon Junction	1:10 P. M.
" Bardstown Junction	1:42 P. M.
" Cincinnati Junction	2:35 P. M.
" Louisville	2:55 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Stanford	2:05 P. M.
Arrive Richmond Junction	2:10 P. M.
" Richmond	4:05 P. M.
" Livingston	5:00 P. M.

☞ Note.—Through passengers can change cars at Lebanon Junction arriving at Cincinnati Junction in time to connect with Short Line trains, arriving at Cincinnati at 6:40 P. M. Arrive at Louisville in time to connect with J. M. & I. R. R., O. & M. Ry. and U. S. Mail Line Steamers for all points North, East, and West. Passengers going South via Montgomery or Memphis Lines, leave Lebanon Junction at 12:50 A. M., 10:05 A. M. and 7:37 P. M. Trains leave Louisville daily, except Sunday, at 8:20 a. m., and run to Richmond without change. Passengers can leave Louisville at 8:50 A. M. and over take this train at Lebanon Junction.

Pullman Palace Cars

are run North, South, East and West both ways without change, from

Louisville to Chicago,

ST. LOUIS, NEW YORK,

and the principal Eastern Cities.

Palace cars are run South both ways without change to Nashville, Chattanooga, Memphis, Atlanta, Montgomery, Macon, Mobile, New Orleans, Jacksonville, Fla., and all other intermediate points.

Ticket Office at Depot.

C. P. ATMORE, Gen'l Pass. & Tick't Ag't.
F. J. ANTHONY, Ag't Stanford, Ky.
131-1y

JOHN H. CRAIG,

—AT THE—

TRADE PALACE CASH STORE,

MAIN STREET, STANFORD, KY.,

OFFERS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

Prints in all colors and shades, Brown and Bleeched Cottons,
Canton Flannels, 5-4 and 10-4 Sheetings, Plain and Twilled Flannels.
Opera Flannels in any shade, Rob Roy Flannels in beautiful
Checks and Plaids for Misses and Children, Repellant Cloths,
Plain and Plaid Linseys, Dress Fabrics in the Latest Styles,

Bed Tickings, Turkey Red and Damask Table Linens, Irish Linens,
Ladies' Misses', Children's Hosiery in cotton lambs wool,
Fleece-lined, all grades, every shade in stripes, Dress Buttons,
Ladies Corsets in great variety, Ladies' Merino Vests,
Linen Cuffs and Collars, Kid Gloves in great variety.

Ladies, Misses and Children's Balmoral Skirts, A beautiful stock of Shawls
in every color, Ladies' Misses' and Children's fine Shoes a Specialty,
And every thing usually kept in a first-class house.

In connection with my Dry Goods House I have opened a Fashionable Millinery Establishment under the management of competent and elegant Trimmers, in which may be found during the entire season all of the novelties and beauties in Ladies' Misses' and Children's Hats and Bonnets, Ladies' Ties, Scarfs, and a beautiful stock of Fancy Goods generally. The Ladies, managing the above Department have in successful operation a first-class Mantua-Making Establishment, in which the very Latest Styles from New York City and Paris may be found. Special inducements offered to parties wishing Bridal and Party Outfits in the Millinery and Dress-Making Departments. Flattered by the very large and liberal patronage now extended to us we shall continue to give to the Trade

FIRST-CLASS GOODS AT BOTTOM PRICES FOR CASH.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS AT

TEVIS' CASH CLOTHING HOUSE

IN ENDLESS VARIETY AND CHEAPER THAN EVER.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.,

Melton, Scotch, Beaver, Cloth and Jeans Suits,
Melton, Beaver, Seal-Skin and Chinchilla Overcoats,
Hosiery, Supenders, Gloves, Underwear, Scarfs, &c.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes,
Gum Shoes, Gum Overcoats, Umbrellas,
Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, &c. &c.

Fine Dress Shirts, Broadway Silk Hats,
Ladies' and Gent's Box-toed Boots and Shoes,
Suits to Fit the Largest Man or Smallest Boy

ALL GOODS DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS.

N. B. Tevis' "Cash Clothing House,"

Main Street, Stanford, Ky. 158-1y

The Interior Journal.

STANFORD, KY.,

Friday Morning, October 29, 1875.

LOCAL NOTICES.

THOSE indebted to Bohon & Stagg will please call and settle.

JOHN H. CRAIG will receive this day a beautiful lot of Carpets at very *low prices*.

CALL at John H. Craig's Store, and you will be astonished at the low prices in Carpets.

JOHN H. CRAIG offers to the trade a handsome line of Carpets at a small advance on manufacturers' prices.

Go to the Parlor Millinery Establishment in the Trade Palace Cash Store, for style and fashion. John H. Craig.

YOU want a nice Overcoat—and cheap—then go to the great Clothing House of J. Winter & Co., Louisville, and you will be sure of a bargain.

WEAREN & McALISTER have ten bags of strictly choice old Rio Coffee bought before the late advance—which they will sell at wholesale at old prices.

SAVE money in buying Clothing by going to J. Winter & Co., corner 3d and Market sts., Louisville. Their's is unsurpassed by any house in the city—and prices lower.

IF you want a good fitting suit of clothes—made in the latest style, and out of the best material, walk right up to Matheny & Marschall's Tailoring establishment, north side Main street.

DON'T buy a sewing machine until you examine the New Remington. It makes the most perfect lock stitch, is the lightest running, and the fastest sewer of all the shuttle machines. Beautiful in design and faultless in finish. Call and see them at Mrs. L. Beazley's Millinery and dress-making store, Main st., Stanford, Ky.

THE wonderful success achieved during the past year by the Remington Sewing Machine, can be accounted for on other hypothesis than that it is incomparably better than any other in the market. It seems to have gained the ascendency everywhere in Kentucky and Tennessee, and the demand for it so great that it is about to supersede all others in use. Its superior adaptibility to family use is incontrovertibly established wherever it has been tried.

AUGUST FLOWER.—The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. More than seventy-five per cent of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effects; such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water-brash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, &c. Go to the Drug Store of Bohon & Stagg, and get a 75 cent bottle, or a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Try it—Two doses will relieve you.

ANY person wishing to purchase a new Sewing Machine, should not buy hastily—and afterwards regret that they had failed to see the light running Remington. It is the latest invention, and comes nearer to perfection than anything of its kind that has ever been offered to the public. Pay no attention to anything that agents may say to you, who are interested in the sale of other machines. Full satisfaction is guaranteed in every instance, or the money will be refunded to the purchaser. Other machines taken as part pay. Machines sold on easy payments; monthly, if desired if desired. Persons at a distance will find it to their advantage to send for circulars, samples of work, and get our liberal terms of exchange. Send full description of machine that you wish to exchange. Address N. T. Hughes, Stanford, Ky.

HOME JOTTINGS.

LARGER crowds than usual have attended our court this Fall.

THE Fall term of the Wayne Circuit Court will begin next Monday.

HAYDEN BRO'S have received the second lot of that extra quality of custom made boots this week.

THE Appellate Court has affirmed the case of Reid against Murphy and Welsh,—from the Boyle Circuit Court.

DIED.—Of consumption, near Lancaster, Ky., on the 25th of this month, Mrs. Eliza Holtzclaw, wife of J. M. Holtzclaw.

OUR people are once more blessed with good health, since the annoying "chills" have taken their departure, for the time being.

A BURNING chimney, foul with the nests of swallows, created a big light and a momentary alarm in the east end of town, the other night, just after dark.

DIED.—Mr. Hiram Pepples, living about two miles from town, died of old age, at his residence, a few days since. He was 90 years of age, and a soldier in the war of 1812.

MR. F. J. CAMPBELL, one of the former editors of this paper, has purchased a ten-acre lot in the northern suburbs of town, on the Danville pike, and will at once erect a residence upon the same.

FROM his advertisement in our paper it will be seen that Rev. Mr. Barnes offers his delightful country cottage and grounds for sale. He does not intend to leave us however, of which all are glad.

WE learn that the work on the C. S. R R., near Kentucky river bridge, is in rapid construction. Now that the right of way is granted all along the line, we hope to see the work completed, at least to the Cumberland river, by the 1st of March next.

OUR readers will remember that about a year since the train ran over and killed Mark A. Watkins, near town. His administrator has sued the L. & N. R. R. Co. for large damages, in the Lincoln Circuit Court and has employed a half score of lawyers to fight the case.

THE colored church on top of Hall's Gap, through its trustees or committeemen, now seeks aid from the general public to enable them to finish their house of worship, which is about half completed. The public ought to contribute liberally, and we hope for the same.

THE stove-pipe in the circuit court room, at one side, threatened to fall upon a petit jury, the other morning, and the Judge was compelled to adjourn court until some one so adjusted it that there would be no danger of having the heads of the jury broken by the threatened fall. All is lovely now, and the jury is safe.

WE passed by Jim Ed Bruce's large new brick Livery Stable last Wednesday, and having heard of his handsome turnouts from the mouths of so many people, we concluded to drop in and see if it were true, and we assure the public that the half had not been told of the real beauty and comfort of his stock, &c.

HAYDEN BRO'S are again in receipt of a large lot of Dry Goods and Clothing. Call on them, whether you are in need of goods or not, and you will find out where you can buy the cheapest goods when you want them.

THE appropriations made by the Court of Claims for this county, to meet current expenses for the past year amount to the sum of $50,000, or nearly so. We presume the County Judge will have them published in detail. Until this is done, we can only give our readers the above grand aggregate.

A GENTLEMAN informed one of our reporters last Tuesday, that an attempt at robbery was made upon the person of a stranger who was going from Crab Orchard to Lancaster the day before. The would-be robber drew a pistol, but before he could induce the halted man to stand and deliver, another approaching party scared him off.

WE learn from several legal gentlemen that the title to the coal lands in Pulaski county is not yet settled by a great deal,—and that after the C. S. R. R. shall have been completed to that point and below, the owners, or *quasi* owners of the same, will assert new or old and sleeping claims, which will give rise to a multiplicity of suits and an almost endless litigation. So much the better for the legal fraternity.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Mr. J. J. Landram with his wife and three children were driving out in a spring wagon last Saturday evening, and escaped great injuries by almost a miracle. The horse became unruly and dashed off at full speed, ran over an embankment and upset the wagon, spilling all of them out, and injuring all, more or less, especially one of his little girls, who received a huge cut on the face. Fortunately no bones were broken, and all are doing well.

DIED.—Mrs. James R. Warren, wife of our worthy Postmaster, died here on last Sunday morning, at 3 o'clock, in the 68th year of her age. She had been more or less an invalid for some years, but the disease which caused her death was a severe attack of pneumonia combined with bilious fever. She was an earnest member of the Christian church. Thus has passed away a woman of many virtues and Christian graces. She leaves a husband and four children to mourn a loss which is her decided gain. Her funeral was preached on Monday following by Rev. S. H. King, at the Christian church, to a large audience of friends and relatives, who attended to pay that last tribute to her worth and memory.

A Common Pleas Court.

It was forcibly demonstrated at the present term of the Lincoln Circuit Court that there should be a Court of Common Pleas established in this judicial district, embracing at least four or five of the adjoining counties, or one or two counties near Lincoln. The counties of Garrard, Boyle, Lincoln, Mercer and Pulaski would form an excellent district. Of the 525 cases on our present dockets, not one-fifth of them were disposed of at the present term, as we are informed by the Attorneys. We also learn that on last Friday, the fifth day of the court, only about half a dozen cases had been tried, and the Judge, seeing the utter impossibility of trying any contested civil case after the first week, continued all of them until the next April term, 1876, and discharged litigants and witnesses in the same. Not more than two or three common law cases, if any, will be tried, the entire term of twelve days being taken up by the criminal and equity causes, and less than one-fourth of them will have been properly disposed of. This is a great hardship and expense to many persons, some of whom came miles to attend court, and are compelled to return with their cases still upon the docket. Is it not thus plainly manifested that some relief is needed? The case is too plain for argument. The Judge, attorneys, litigants and witnesses, all clamor for it, and the State Assembly owes it to them to establish next Winter a Common Pleas Court for such counties as the necessities of the case may require.

We have thus brought the matter before the general public in our columns, at the request of various interested and influential gentlemen, who assure us that unless some sort of relief is given, and that speedily, people would act wisely in not seeking a settlement of their disputes through the medium of our courts as they are at present constituted.

Some may argue that to establish another court would increase the public expenses. Even though that may be true, the times demand the increase. Justice and right call for it. But the increase of expenes is largely overbalanced by the expenes incident to litigation whenever a cause is necessarily continued from court to court and from year to year. It is the people's money after all, and the people are the litigants. But the item of increased public debt is one of secondary consideration when compared to the sacred right of the citizen to have such tribunals opened as will enable him to settle a difficulty with his neighbor.

Court Items.

The case of the State against Andy Owsley, charged with cutting and wounding with intent to kill another colored man, was tried, but the jury "hung."

Commonwealth against David Payne, for carrying concealed a deadly weapon, the jury found him guilty and fixed his fine at $50, and his punishment at 15 days in the county jail.

Commonwealth against John Tucker, for carrying concealed a deadly weapon, resulted in a verdict of not guilty.

Wm. Hurst. who has beed in jail for seven or eight months was sentenced to the penitentiary for a year, on charge of grand larceny.

In the case of the Commonwealth against Ben. Martin, charged with carrying concealed a deadly weapon, the jury was not able to agree—and were, of course, discharged.

Ely, whose case, on a charge of murder, we mentioned last week, was acquitted—the jury remaining out only a short time. The cases of alleged *particeps criminis*, Hall and Gresham, were continued.

Lucinda Green, colored, charged with keeping a disorderly house, was fined $50 and costs.

Several prisoners who have been confined in jail for several months, were either sent to the penitentiary or released on bond so that there only remains about five in the prison.

Scott Graves, a young man, a native of West Virginia, charged with killing Buford Gwinn, at the Tunnel, in December last, has been confined in jail here since the fatal occurrence, on a charge of murder. The case is a most unhappy and unfortunate one. They were both under twenty-four years of age, and had been close friends for years; the young man Graves having lived for several months in the family of the father of Gwinn, and they attended school together for the time. It may be remembered by many of our readers that during the month of December last, Graves, Gwinn, Bishop, and perhaps another man, got into a friendly scuffle at King's Mountain Tunnel, and, being "hot-blooded" the "trifling scuffle" ended in anger, with the death of Gwinn and the wounding of Graves. The latter was immediately arrested and had an examining trial, which resulted in his being sent on to the April Circuit Court to answer an indictment for murder, and bail fixed, at said term, in the sum of $2,000—in default of which he was remanded to jail. His trial began on Tuesday last, before the following jurymen: Frank Owsley, G. N. Bradley, John White, R. Cobb, J. S. Owsley, T. D. Hill, J. H. Hocker, S. W. DeBord, Jas. Dudderar, L. M. M. Powell, J. H. Rout, J. T. Hackley. It took but a short time to find a jury, as so few persons had heard of the killing. The father and several friends of young Gwinn were present, not as prosecutors or persecutors, we learn, but to see that justice was done. After a full investigation of the facts, the jury, having retired to their room to deliberate upon the case, returned a verdict of not guilty, which gave almost universal satisfaction to those who heard the case and knew the facts.

Up to the close of the last day on which the Lincoln county grand jury was in session, they had brought in 101 indictments—most of which were for misdemeanors—a few, only, for felonies.

The Judge of the Circuit Court has done all he could to expedite the business, as he has held his court open nearly every night during the term, until 10 o'clock, and after dark has heard several equity causes. This was commendable as well as necessary, and was the means of reducing the equity docket very materially.

Scott Graves, charged with murder, was allowed to go before the grand jury, last Tuesday, and he preferred such charges that one Bishop was indicted for shooting him, Graves. Bishop has fled the country, we learn.

Several divorces were granted at the present term of the court, and several continued until the next term.

From the fact that all the contested civil cases on the circuit court docket, some sixty or seventy, were continued, the press of litigation at the April term will be even greater than at the present, and it will be, as usual, impossible to clear the docket.

A number of very important cases on the civil docket, in which many witnesses were a long distance from home had to go over on account of the time being taken up in the trial of criminal causes. This has wooked a great hardship upon many persons, and it is probable they may never be able to try them.

Never before, we learn, have there been so few cases tried on the civil docket, as at the Fall term of the Lincoln Circuit Court. In order to "help the matter," as far as the energetic Judge has power, he has ordered a call term of this court, which will begin on the first Monday in December next, and continue several days. By the agreement of parties litigant and their attorneys, a few civil and criminal, and a few equity causes will be tried at that special term.

LAND, STOCK, AND CROP ITEMS.

F. J. BARBEE, near Paris, Ky., had a sale of short-horns, the other day, at which 20 females sold for an aggregate of $6,776.

OLD corn meal is very scarce at 90c per bushel, and that made of the new crop sells slowly at 65c per bushel. Things will find their level ere long.

THE market is well supplied with fine apples from the north and east. The common kinds, suited for cooking, are in abundance from south-western Kentucky, at 60 to 80 cents per bushel.

WE learn from a number of farmers who have had mule and horse colts to come during the past season, that now at weaning time, they appear to be better than for some years past on an average.

THE following is said to be a sure cure for the epizooty. One ounce of sal amoniac dissolved in a pail of water, three times a day. Two days will effect a cure. Any drug store keeps the drug.

MR. T. T. DAVIESS showed us a "family" of corn. In the centre was a handsome perfect year, representing the "mamma" we presume, and around her were seven children in their "teens." The daddy was absent. She must have been a widow.

THE Ginseng diggers inform us that owing to the wet season of July last, the crop of that "celestial" root is not so abundant as in many seasons past. Consequently the price will rule somewhat higher than for some time past. The price asked per pound varies from 80 cents to $1 10.

McGRATH'S Aristides won another race at Bethum last week, thus closing his season in a blaze of glory. McGrath's horse, Aaron Pennington, lost a race but it is said the animal was not in fix. These horses will be able to try their metal next Spring over the course at Louisville, during the Jockey Club races.

EPIZOOTY.—We have conversed with several of our subscribers in town and county as to the probability of the pravailing horse disease visiting this section of the State, and we learn that it is already here, although in a very mild form,—and that no danger attends it. Many horses have it but they are in no danger.

IT seems that there is to be no end of short horn sales this year. Joseph Scott & Co, near Paris, sold 116 head last Monday, and they brought $22,765. Thirteen sales in all, so far, in which 976 head were disposed of, aggregating $422,642. The last sale was slimly attended. None of our Lincoln county breeders purchased any of the cattle, which we both marvel at and regret.

THREE other large cattle sales, short-horns, took place in Clark county, near Winchester, on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd insts. The herds of J. W. Prewitt, W. L. Suddeth, and W. C. Vanmeter, were sold—in all, 213 animals, aggregating $59,255.—At one of these sales the breeders passed resolutions of respect to the memory of Gen'l Sol. Meredith, of Indiana, a noted breeder of short horns.

Other sales of short horns have been made within the past week, by S. B. Redmond and Henry F. Judy, near Winchester, Clark county, Ky., in which 71 head were sold, which aggregated the sum of $13,675, an average of $192 60 per head. The blue grass farmers of this State have become enthusiastic upon the breeding of such animals, and the day is not far distant when all of our land owners in the grass counties of our State will make the raising and breeding of the thorough-bred a specialty.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. JAMES G. CARPENTER,
CRAB ORCHARD, KY.
Office at Saunders Hotel, Lancaster Street.
159-1y

H. T. HARRIS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
156-tf STANFORD, LINCOLN CO., KY.

M. C. SAUFLEY. R. C. WARREN.
SAUFLEY & WARREN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
STANFORD, KENTUCKY.
Will practice in the county of Lincoln, in the adjoining counties, and in the Court of Appeals. Office, 2d floor, Lancaster street Front, Owsley Building 156-tf

DENTISTRY.

LEE F. HUFFMAN,
SURGEON DENTIST!
STANFORD, KENTUCKY,
Having secured the rooms on Lancaster street formerly occupied by Dr. George McRoberts, deceased, now offers his services to the citizens of this town and vicinity—as a Dental Surgeon. 156-tf

A. F. MERRIMAN,
DENTAL SURGEON!
STANFORD, KENTUCKY.
Office South Side of Main Corner of Depot Street
Will remain permanently at his office (until further notice) to attend to those requiring his professional services. Particular attention paid to the preservation and regulation of the natural teeth. Persons from a distance requiring full or partial setts of teeth, can have them inserted in a few hours notice, in the latest and most beautiful style of the art.
Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas administered when required.
All communications promptly attended to.
161-6m

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CELEBRATED "BUFFALO"
STEAM GRIST MILLS!
I have renovated from bottom to top the above well-known and celebrated Steam Mills, situated in Lincoln county, about one mile from Stanford on the Hustonville pike. The accomplished Mill-right William N. Potts, of Madison county did the work, and he now pronounces these mills as good as any on the Continent. All the old machinery and fixtures have been taken out and new put in—Stones, new Smut Mill, Bolting Cloths, &c., are in fine order, so that now I can make as good Flour and Meal as any Mill.
CUSTOM GRINDING
solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. Grinding done every day. Try these Mills once and you will come again. [170-tf] JOHN W. ROUT.

GO TO
Mr. E. LAYTON AT
GIBSON'S CHEAP STORE
AT MONTICELLO,
FOR CHEAP GOODS,
He Sells below Granger Prices.
166-tf

STANFORD
CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY!
D. F. BASH & CO.
We desire to call the attention of the public to the work that we are now turning out, and also to the fact that we are prepared to build to order, any description of Vehicle—from a Coach to a Sulky—at as
LOW RATES
as any respectable establishment can do the the same quality of work. We employ good workmen, and warrant our work to give satisfaction. Call and see for yourselves before going elsewhere. Give us a white man's chance—we will do you right.
168—3m D. F. BASH & CO.

THE GREAT UNIVERSAL CATHOLICON, OR
WORLD'S REMEDY
Found at last, is the newly discovered properties of the African plant,
SYRICUM,
From which is prepared by Dr. G. Edgar Lothrop, the great English Remedy known as
Cordial Balm of Syricum!
AND TONIC PILLS,
Now satisfactorily established as the best known certain, safe and permanent
PREVENTATIVE AND CURE
for every form of Nervous Debility and Weakness, whether general or special, that can possibly affect the human system. As a most powerful detergent or eliminator of disease it has proved itself the most remarkable and valuable discovery of the 19th century.
Since this great remedy has come into the possession of Dr. Lothrop, he has expended vast sums of money and called to his aid the most learned chemists of the age in extracting and perfecting its virtues so that they may be realized in the most efficacious manner at the least possible inconvenience and cost to the patient.
We are satisfied by repeated experience, as well as by repeated chemical analysis, that in this rare exotic, the Syricum plant, are to be found medical virtues of the greatest value, admirably adapted to almost every class of diseases arising from a derangement of the nervous system or from a lack of nerve power, no matter from what cause the irregularity or deficiency may have been produced. This great fact once established, we have pushed investigations until in the various modes of its exhibition, either as a balm or cordial, operating as a detergent, cleanser and purifier, or as a mild yet searching cathartic in the form of a pill, it can be made to reach every part of the human body, forcing out, as it were, the sources of disease, debility and death, and letting in all the needful elements of life, health and vigor, so important and necessary to the complete enjoyment of all those faculties which contribute to the constitution of perfect manhood.
The Cordial Balm of Syricum and
TONIC PILLS
Sold by Druggists every where. If they do not have it ask them to get it for you, which they can do at any of the following Wholesale Druggists:
JOHN F. HENRY & CO., New York City.
JOHNSON, HOLLOWELL & CO., Phila., Pa
SETH S. HANCE, Baltimore, Md.
E. MONTEUSE & CO., New Orleans, La.
VAN SHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Chicago Il.
JOHN D. PARKS, Cincinnati, Ohio.
STRONG & COBB, Cleveland, Ohio.
COLLINS BROS., St. Louis Mo.
FARRAND WILLIAMS & CO., Detroit, Mich.
B. F. ALFRED, Louisville, Ky.
For Sale by Druggists Generally Everywhere.
DR. LOTHROP, Proprietor may be consulted professionally by mail free of charge. Address
DR. G. EDGAR LOTHROP,
143 Court Street, Boston.
178-1y

REMINGTON
SEWING MACHINE!
PRICE $85 OO.
First Premium Sept. 8, 1875, at Bourbon Co. Ky., Fair.
What the Awarding Committee and the People Say:

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The reason why the undersigned awarded to the Remington Sewing Machine the Premium over all others, was: It sews as well as any other, is more simple, and runs lighter than other machines. C. F. DIDLAKE, C. V. HIGGINS, E. AMENDE, R. M. ADAIR, Awarding Committee.
The Singer, Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, and Remington were the contestants for the above premium, and it was awarded to the Remington unanimously.

READ THIS CAREFULLY.
In 1849 I was a young machinist, working on the Lerow & Blodgett Sewing Machine, when I. M. Singer (who had never seen a sewing machine) came in the shop to get us to set up a carving machine for him, which we did. Singer used to watch the men at work on the different parts of the L. & B. sewing machine, and said there was money in that business; he guessed he would go into it. He did so, and I made the principal part of his first machine; but this was not at all like the family sewing machine that the Singer Co. now sell. I continued in his employ for some time, and made most of the alterations which were made in the machine while I was with him. Leaving his employment I returned to Boston. While there, I. M. Singer, seeing the importance of having a family sewing machine invented a small one, which was known in the factory as the "Saw Gate" machine. Shortly after this was completed, I. M. Singer & Co. employed me to perfect some inventions for them, and I was furnished with a private room and what help I needed for this purpose. The "Saw Gate" machine was not a success. I. M. Singer & Co. had several hundred of them on their hands, and their affairs began to look ratner blue. Singer, at this juncture, sent for me to come into his private office, and asked what I thought of the machine. I smiled, for I knew it to be a poor machine, but did not like to say so. Singer then asked me what I smiled at, adding, Do you think you can make a better one? I replied, Yes I do. Then said he, we wish you to do it; we will furnish you what help you need, and pay you a good salary. Accordingly, I went to work, designed, perfected, and completed what was known as the Singer, letter A Family Sewsng Machine. I do not think I. M. Singer once saw this machine until it was complete.
This machine was immediately adopted by the Singer Co. They commenced to manufacture it largely. It so entirely superseded the "Saw Gate" machine that the company broke up all they had in process of manufacture, and took back all that had been sold. This letter "A" machine found a ready sale, and set the Singer Company fairly on the road to prosperity. Soon after this I left the Singer Company to go into business for myself in Glasgow, Scotland, when I invented and patented a new sewing machine. This machine contained some new and excellent points—(see supplement to "Ure's" Dictionary of Arts Manufacture's and Mines") Two of these ideas, namely, lifting the feed with a reciprocating wedge or incline, and setting the check lever down near the centre of the needle bar, were some years afterward placed in a sewing machine made exactly on the same principles as the letter "A" Singer machine which I built for the company in 1858, and which was called Singer New Family Sewing Machine. In 1866 I was again employed by the Singer Company as special inventor and perfector of machines. One of the first tasks given me was the new family machine to perfect. I found it in a very crude state, with not a single new idea which was not found in the letter "A" and my Glasgow machine. I made some important alterations in it, and left it as it is found to day, for they have not changed it one "iota." I therefore leave the public to judge who invented the Singer New Family Sewing Machine. I have had to advance with the times, and preferring to associate myself with progressive men, I invented the Remington Sewing Machine. This machine is on entirely new principles, without any of the faults of the best machines hitherto before the public, and I present the Remington as the latest and best Shuttle Sewing Machine on the market. Yours truly, J. THOS. JONES, Inventor of Remington Sewing Machine.

Paris, Ky., January 5, 1875.
J. CLARY & CO.—I can say that I think the New Remington Machine is superior to any machine I ever saw. I have sold something over four hundred Singer machines, and have seen all the others, but the Remington is by large odds, the best machine that is offered to the people, both for manufaturing and family purposes. S. E. TIPTON.

Winchester, Clark County, Ky., April 12, 1875.
Messrs. J. CLARY & Co., Louisville, Ky.—I have delayed answering your letter of inquiry as to how we were pleased with the Remington Machine, until Mrs. Snyder could give it a thorough trial, and in reply will say that it is all you represent it to be, and gives entire satisfaction.
Very respectfully, G. R. SNYDER, Overseer Kentucky State Grange.

Brownsboro, Ky., July 3, 1875.
Messrs. J. CLARY & Co., Louisville, Ky.—Dear Sirs: As I have nothing else to do I will drop you a few lines concerning Sewing Machines. As an operator I am an expert. Years ago I brought the Pratt Machine, which I thought, at that time, was a nice machine. Afterward I bought the Wheeler & Wilson, which was far superior to the Pratt machine, and as I thought as good as any. We then bought the Whitney Machine, which did not give satisfaction. We took it back as others have done, and bought the Remington. It is a sweet machine, and gives the most perfect satisfaction. T. E. YEAGER, Mrs. R. A. YEAGER, Operator.

Brownsboro, July, 3, 1875.
Messrs. J. CLARY & Co., Louisville, Ky.—Dear Sirs: The New Remington Machine we bought of you is a treasure. It gives perfect satisfaction to all. Mrs. ROSE ALLAN & DAUGHTERS, J. E ALLAN, Elder Christian Church.

Jordan Station, Ky Aug. 17th, 1875.
Mesers. J. CLARY & CO., Nashville, Tenn.—Dear Sirs: Please find check enclosed in payment for the Remington Machine you sent me. I am perfectly satisfied with it. Send another exactly like mine for one of my neighbors. I will order four more in a few days. Truly yours, A. E. BREVARD.

St. Charles, Hopkins county, Ky., Aug. 4, 1875.
Messrs. J. CLARY & CO., Nashuille, Tenn.—Dear Sirs: Machines to hand and in perfect order. Myself and wife are well pleased with them. There is a New Howe on trial in my house that my wife liked very well until the Remingtons come. Now it has taken a back seat, and we are doing our work easier, faster, and without noise. The Remingtsn is far superior to any machine we have ever seen. Respectfully yours, JOHN WOODRUFF.

Blandville, Ballard County, Ky., Sept. 9, 1875.
Messrs. J. CLARY & CO., Nashville, Tenn.—Dear Sirs: I have seen all the different Sewing Machines that are offered to the public, and take pleasure in saying that I think the New Remington far superior to any of them, and no hesitancy in recommending it to all who may wish the latest and best machine that is offered to the public. Truly yours, R. SKAGGS.

Kent's Store, P. O. La., Sept. 23, 1875.
Messrs. J. CLARY & CO., Gen'l Agts, Nashville, Tenn.—Dear Sirs: Our New Remington machine works like a charm. Like all other productions of its celebrated makers, it excels all of its kind. It is a marvel of beauty and finish, and performs the work in the most satisfactory manner. Has never been out of order during the many months we have had it. Some may consider the machine high priced, but it is better to pay a fair price and obtain an article that is *strictly first class*, and far ahead of all competitors. I can especially recommend the machine for its lightness of running, quietness, and for the rapidity with which it performs its work. Respectfully yours, J. J. COVERT, M. D.

Fayetteville, Tenn., Sept. 27, 1875.
Messrs. J. CLARY & CO.—Dear Sirs: The Remington Sewing Machine I ordered from you a short time since, gives entire satisfaction. Our ladies are highly pleased with it. It is given up to be the best on the market, by *experienced persons*. Yours with great respect, W. T. McDANIEL.

Jonesboro, Washington Co., East Tenn., Sept. 17, 1875.
Messrs. J. CLARY & CO. Gen'l Agt's, Nashville, Tenn.—Dear Sirs: The New Remington machine arrived safely, and after a careful examination and full test I must say that it is the best Sewing Machine I ever saw, and this is the general verdict of all who see it. Truly yours, PHILIP H. MOTTER.

Newport, Cocke Co., East Tenn., July 28, 1874.
Messrs. J. CLARY & CO.—Dear Sirs: I have had experience in the use of all machines for years, and I am free to say that the New Remington is the best machine I have ever seen. It is such a rapid sewer and does the work in the most beautiful style. Lightness of running and making so little noise, also will greatly recommend it over all the other machines. People here want nothing but the Remington. Truly yours, Mrs. H. F. DANIEL,

Clifton, Tenn., July 27, 1875.
Messrs. J. CLARY & CO., Nashville, Tenn.—Dear Sirs: Permit me to thank you kindly for the very generous manner in which you have treated me in the purchase of two of your machines, and I will here add, that I consider the Remington a *perfect treasure*. It has never been out of order a minute during the eight months I have had it. It runs so light that any one can use it all day long without fatigue. I would not accept twice the amount I paid for it and be compelled to use any other machine. I will recommend the machine to all of my old friends in Nashville. Truly youas, Mrs. H. E. AIKEN.

Limestone Washington Co., Tenn., July 19, 1875.
Messrs. J. CLARY & Co., Nashville, Tenn.—Dear Sirs: There have been a number of persons to see the Remington perform, and all are well pleased with it. As for my part I will spare no time in recommending it, for I know it to be far superior to all others. Respectfully yours, R. T. BEARD.

Union City, Obion Co., Tenn., Aug. 12, 1875.
Messrs. J. CLARY & Co., General Agents, Nashville, Tenn.—Dear Sirs: I like the Remington better than any machine I ever saw. Everyone who sees it is highly pleased with it. It runs light, sews fast, and does the work handsomely, and is no trouble to operate. I heartily recommend the Remington. Truly youys, G. S. JAYNOR.

Nashville, Tenn., June 4, 1875.
Messrs. J. CLARY & Co.—Gentlemen: I take pleasure in saying that I have been familiar with the history of the "Remington" Sewing Machine since its introduction into this market, about one year ago; that, attracted by its new and beautiful design, I examined every part of the machine thoroughly and carefully, and the result is that I consider it, after a sufficient and satisfactory practical test, as having no equal. The material used in it is certainly superior to anything of the kind I have ever seen; and in its mechanical construction there is no comparison with other machines. It is a light, easy, smooth-running, almost noiseless machine, of fine finish, adapted to any kind of sewing, and giving perfect satisfaction to purchasers. Of the large number sold in this State, I have never heard of one being returned. For durability I am satisfied the "Remington" will outwear any Sewing Machine in the market. T. H. JONES, of the firm of T. H. Jones Co.

Nashville, Tenn., June 10, 1875.
Messrs. J. CLARY & Co.—Gentlemen: After a thorough test of the Remington Sewing Machine for more than a year's time I think it has no equal. It runs exceedingly light, smooth, rapid and almost noiseless. It is made of the very best material, and in point of design and finish, it certainly surpasses all others. I take pleasure in recommending it to patrons and others, and feel that the thanks of the order are due to the Worthy Master of our State Grange and State Executive Committee for recommending it to the Patrons of Tennessee. Large numbers of them have been and are now being sold to the patrons of the order, and I have never heard of one failing to give perfect satistation. CALVIN McCORKLE, Master of Heart of Grange, No. 64.

"REMINGTON."
This machine is manufadtured at the Remington Armory, Ilion, New York; and, like all the productions of these celebrated manufacturers, is without a superior for quality of material and exactness of work; every piece being of the best material for the purpose for which it is used, whilst the precision of its operation is perfection. It has been before the public for about three years, and earned a reputation equaled by none. Its recent introduction in the South has been a remarkable success, and can only be attributed to its intrinsic merit. It is a straight needle machine, using a simple and reliable shuttle, making a perfect lock-stitch, both sides alike on any fabric, and with any kind of thread. It is very rapid, making five stitches to each foot motion, and makes very little noise, having no cams or cogs; neither is it put together with set screws, but every connection is riveted, so that it cannot be put out of order unless it is actually broken. Its simplicity makes it especially adapted for use in the country, where there is no office, as a child can use it, and it cannot get out of order. The stand is about two inches lower than other machines, and the machine is not raised above the table. This makes it much easier to work on, especially sewing large garments. The attachments are the latest and the best known to the public.

Every Machine we sell is fully warranted for FIVE YEARS.
All are invited to call at the office of this Machine, or instruct our canvassers or agents to bring it to their homes for exhibition. We sell on liberal terms. Samples of work and all particulars sent by mail to parties at a distance. Liberal terms to Agents.
Liberal Cash Commissions. We also pay Canvassers a very Liberal Cash Commission, and provide such other facilities as to insure the attainment of success by every Agent.
Any perton owning a Sewing Machine which is noisy, worn out, or does not the work required, will find it to their advantage to send us a descripiion of their machine, and get our liberal terms of exchange for the LIGHT-RUNNING REMINGTON.
J. CLARY & CO. Gen. Agts. for Kentucky and Tennessee,
258 West Jefferson St., Louisville, Ky., and 36 North Summer St., Nashville, Tenn.
N. T. HUGHES, Stanford, Ky.,
Special Agent for Lincoln and Garrard Cos.
G. S. BROUGHTON, Danville, Ky.,
Special Agent for Boyle County.

SAM. N. MATHENY. O. R. MARSCHALL.
MATHENY & MARSCHALL,
MERCHANT TAILORS
MAIN STREET, STANFORD, KY.
FULL STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED--CONSISTING OF
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS, DIAOGNAL AND SCOTCH SUITINGS.
Clothing Cut in the Latest Style and a Perfect Fit Guaranteed. Persons wishing Goods by the yard or Suits Cut and Trimmed, will find it to their advantage to give us a call. Thanking our patrons for past favors we solicit a continuance of the same. 182-1y

STOP! AND READ ALL ABOUT THE
LARGEST, MOST COMPLETE
AND THE CHEAPEST STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS!
EVER BROUGHT TO STANFORD.
HAYDEN BROTHERS
Are just in receipt of their superb stock of
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, NOTIONS, ETC.,
CARPETS, FURNITURE, WALL-PAPER, ETC.

Handsome and attractive Fall Prints,
Brown and Bleached Domestics,
Brown and Bleached 9 and 10-4 Sheetings
Brown and Bleached Canton Flannels,
Irish Linens, Nainsooks, Jaconets,
Tarletans, Cross-Bars, Brilliantes, Etc.
The most Attractive Display of
French Merinos, Empress Cloths,
Woolen and Cotton Delaines, Alpacas,
Silk and Woolen Poplins,
Black Cashmeres, Tamese Cloths,
Black Japanese, and Ponges Silks, Etc.
Opera Flannels, Plain and Twilled Flannels,
A Large and Comprehensive Stock of Notions,
Varied Stock of Men's and Youth's Clothing.
An immense Stock of Jeans,
White and Gray Blankets,
Eastern and Custom-Made Boots and Shoes.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear a Specialty.
The Largest Stock of Fine Hats in the City.
Gloves, Hosiery, Scarfs, Collars, Cuffs, Etc.
Carpets, Furniture, Wall-Paper of the
Latest and most stylish Figures and Designs,
All sizes of Shuck and Cotton Top Matresses.

We respectfully urge the patronage of the old friends of the house and earnestly solicit a call from the public generally.
HAYDEN BROTHERS
SOUTH SIDE MAIN ST., STANFORD, KY.
186-tf

GEO. D. WEAREN. J. W. McALISTER.
NEW FIRM!
WEAREN & McALISTER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, PRODUCE,
Salt, Seeds, Coal, Grain, Farming Imple'nts.
CANNED GOODS, TOBACCOS,
TEAS, SPICES, QUEENSWARE,
GLASSWARE, STONEWARE,
TINWARE, CUTLERY, NOTIONS, &c.
MAIN STREET, STANFORD, KY
N. B.—We will adhere Strictly to a Cash Basis, believing that it is the only plan to pursue to do justice to both ourselves and our customers, and to compete successfully with the strongest competition. 185-1y

FALL AND WINTER TRADE, 1875,
—AT THE—
NEW YORK STORE!
GOODS CHEAPER THAN EVER.
To my friends of Stanford, Lincoln and adjoining Counties: I have just returned from the Eastern Markets, and have purchased all my Goods direct from the Manufacturers, at such Low Prices as enable me to offer you Goods Lower than before the War. My Stock consists of
DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS, NOTIONS, ETC.,
Ready-Made Clothing for Men and Boys,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furnishing-Goods.
Give Me a Call before Purchasing Elsewhere and You will Save Money by Doing so.
C. GREENWALD,
NEW YORK STORE,
COR. OF MAIN AND DEPOT STS., STANFORD, KY.

OCTOBER.

Sweet is the voice that calls
From the babbling waterfalls
In meadows where the downy seeds are flying;
And soft the breezes blow
And eddying come and go
In faded gardens where the rose is dying.

Among the stubbled corn
The blithe quail pipes at morn,
The merry partridge drums in hidden places,
And glittering insects gleam
Above the reedy stream
Where busy spiders spin their filmy laces.

At eve, cool shadows fall
Across the garden wall,
And on the clustered grapes in purple turning,
And pearly vapors lie
Along the eastern sky
Where the broad harvest-moon is redly burning.

Ah, soon on field and hill
The winds shall whistle chill,
And patriarch swallows call their flocks together,
To fly from frost and snow,
And seek for lands where blow
The fairer blossoms of a palmier weather.

The pollen-dusted bees
Search for the honey-lees
That linger in the last flowers of September,
While plaintive mourning doves
Coo sadly to their loves
Of the dead summer they so well remember.

The cricket chirps all day,
"O, fairest summer stay!"
The squirrel eyes askance the chestnuts browning;
The wild fowl fly afar
Above the foamy bar
And hasten southward ere the skies are frowning.

Now comes a fragrant breeze
Through the dark cedar trees,
And 'round about my temples fondly lingers,
In gentle playfulness
Like to the soft caress
Bestowed in happier days by loving fingers.

Yet though a sense of grief
Comes with the falling leaf,
And memory makes the summer doubly pleasant,
In all my autumn dreams
A future summer gleams
Passing the fairest glories of the present!

THE STATESMAN AND THE HEIRESS.

[Buffalo Courier.]

William L. Marcy was called to the bar in October, 1811. Acting under the advice of friends, he opened an office in Troy, N.Y., and commenced the practice of his profession. He was surrounded by experienced and gifted lawyers who controlled the honors and emoluments of their profession. Young Marcy, deficient in those brilliant and ready talents so attractive to the public, though possessing erudition and strong intellectual powers, did not at first meet with professional success, but, taking an appeal to the future, he patiently awaited the developments of time. With great labor and perseverance he perfected himself in those acquirments which subsequenly rendered him conspicuous before the world as a lawyer, judge, diplomatist, and statesman.

Among the characteristics that distinguished the early days of Mr. Marcy's professional life was carelessness in regard to dress. Though he was not, like Martin Grover, accustomed to appear in dilapidated attire, he still held fashion and her votaries in contempt. His boots were often left for weeks without polish, and his hair, to say the least, never appeared in Hyperion curls, and withal, by casual acquaintances he was regarded as a very dull and inactive young man. But his personal appearance was in his favor. He was slightly above the ordinary height, "stout and masculine, but not gross; his forehead bold and full, his eyebrows heavy, his eyes deep set and expressive, his mouth and chin firmly molded. His manners were affable and courteous, free from pretense, yet dignified." He was easy, pleasing, and graceful in conversation. In really refined and cultivated circles young Marcy, notwithstanding his indifferent attire, was a favorite, though coxcombs attempted to make him the subject of raillery.

His office was in a small one-story building, surrounded by a railing or veranda. Directly opposite his office there was a fashionable female seminary. In pleasant weather he would seat himself on the veranda, with his feet elevated on the top of it, and in this position watch the gambols of the young ladies on the play-ground of the school, or engage in pursuing his favorite studies. His unpolished boots, thus conspicuously exhibited, were often the subject of merriment among the fair students. Though young Marcy was wanting in those external qualities constituting what is called "ladies' man," his society was by no means distasteful to the fair sex, especially to those who had the penetration to understand the real beauties of his character and to appreciate his abilities. Among the more advanced pupils of the seminary was a Miss Dubois, a young lady from Springfield, Mass., an heiress and very beautiful. Marcy had frequently met her at the residence of a lady friend in Troy. For some time a respectful friendship existed between her and the young lawyer. She was pleased with the graces of his mind, the variety and extent of his knowledge, the superiority of his intellect. There was a charm in his conversation which unconsciously revealed the mental resources of the future statesman, stimulating intelligence in others. Miss Dubois possessed that charming versatility that belongs of right to woman—the faculty of suiting her fine intellect to all whom it encountered—of so tempering her subtle wit with feminine grace as to exempt her from enmity or malice, and that pride which is the necessary result of superiority she wore easily and gracefully. There were those elements in the friendship between young Marcy and Miss Dubois which naturally ripen into deep attachment and ardent love; yet, singular as it may appear, there was no affair of the heart blended with it. But those who were aware of their intimacy, not understanding its nature, naturally put another construction upon it, and a report reached the ears of the faculty of the seminary that Marcy was an accepted suitor of Miss Dubois. The rule of the institution strictly forbade the young ladies from receiving any attention from gentlemen; and the parents of the lady had strongly enjoined upon the faculty the enforcement of this rule in regard to their daughter. Therefore, the report of her relations with the young lawyer caused an unpleasant sensation in the seminary, and Miss Dubois was strictly forbidden to have any further association with Marcy. The report even reached her father, who hastened to Troy, determined to remove his daughter from the seminary. But her explanation of the matter was sufficient, and he returned home satisfied that all reports concerning the name of his daughter with Mr. Marcy were groundless.

A few weeks after her father's visit, Miss Dubois obtained permission to visit Albany with some friends. Some time after her departure it occurred to one of the pupils of the seminary who had interested herself in the affair of Miss Dubois and Mr. Marcy to quite an extent, that, although the day was delightful, the young lawyer had not been seen in his accustomed place on the veranda of his office. On making proper inquiry she learned that he had not been there all that day. This aroused her curiosity and excited her suspicion, leading her to make further inquiry, and she was informed that he accompanied Miss Dubois to Albany. Without further consideration she believed that an elopement had taken place, and immediately informed the faculty that young Marcy and Miss Dubois had fled to Albany for the purpose of being clandestinely married. This aroused them to the highest pitch of excitement. The rumor ran like wildfire through the institution, reaching the city in a short space of time. There was a strange hurrying "to and fro" in the seminary—consternation was everywhere mingled with the silent mirth which the affair had created among many of the young ladies who really enjoyed the scene. Cupid had slyly found a lodgment within those walls dedicated to science and study, though all thought the little winged god was sternly forbidden there—to many known only in the beautiful dreams of girlhood. Yet he had actually been a sojourner in the temple of science. One of its fairest inmates had yielded to his witchery—had fled to his enchanted bowers. Fearing that the wrath and influence of the young lady's father and her other friends would be turned against the institution, and dreading the odium which an elopement would bring upon it, an immediate pursuit was decided upon. The sheriff of the county, with a *posse comitatus* was sent in pursuit and proceeded with hot haste to Albany. Learning that the lady was at one of the principal hotels in the city he rushed thither, eager to forbid the banns before it was too late. Sans ceremony he rushed into the ladies' parlor. Miss Dubois was there enjoying herself with her friends, but to the astonishment of the sheriff, young Marcy was not present. The officer had entered the room sternly determined on breaking the chains that love had forged with the strong arm of the law. He had anticipated tears, cries, and shrieks from the lady, mingled with deep curses from the lover; but no ardent lover was there—no minister about to pronounce the solemn but happy union could be seen.

The lady and her friends, taken by surprise at the sudden entrance of the sheriff and his assistants, started to their feet in alarm. One of the ladies present summoned courage enough to demand of the officer what he meant by his intrusion. Confused and embarassed by the awkward position he found himself in, he said:

"We—we—have—that is—we want to find Lawyer Marcy and Miss Dubois. We are told—"

"I am Miss Dubois, sir. As for Mr. Marcy, I have not seen him to-day. What do you mean, sir?"

"Why, the people at the seminary said that you and he had gone off together to—to—get married, and—"

"And so they sent you in pursuit of us, I suppose? You will not arrest me on mere suspicion, will you?"

"We had to obey orders, madam. I have a warrant against Mr. Marcy for abduction—that is, for carrying you off—for they made that out before the justice," said the officer.

The deep, clear, silvery laugh of Miss Dubois, in which her companions joined, rang through the room at this announcement, while the sheriff and his assistants, finding themselves "sold," as the saying is, retired, greatly chagrined at their singular adventure. It happened that shortly after Miss Dubois and her friends left Troy, Mr. Marcy, having business in Albany, proceeded to the city alone by stage. Having transacted his business he returned home alone, as he came, to the surprise of the citizens and his friends, who verily believed he had eloped with the pretty heiress. His own astonishment was unbounded when informed of the commotion and excitement he had unconsciously caused—at the seminary especially—when he learned that during the day it was believed throughout the city that he had absconded, with a clandestine marriage in view; that for the time being he had abandoned the law for Gretna Green. Nothing could exceed the mortification of the seminary at the useless and ludicrous excitement they had produced. For a long time this elopement made much merriment in all circles, both at Troy and Albany. None, however, enjoyed the joke with a keener relish than Marcy and his fair friend.

At length she graduated and returned to her friends, leaving the young lawyer to plod on toward the fame that awaited him. In the course of time Miss Dubois married a highly respectable citizen of Boston, with whom she lived in great happiness and prosperity. With the lapse of time honors accumulated upon William L. Marcy. He was elevated to the bench of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. He occupied the gubernatorial chair, and afterward became a member of the United States Senate, and then Secretary of State in the Cabinet of the President of the United States, gaining honors as Minister of State which few of his predecessors had attained. While a Senator in Congress he attended one of those splendid receptions given by a distinguished official to the heads of departments, Senators, members of Congress, and other eminent persons entitled to an invitation. In the course of the evening a lady whose beauty, accomplishments, fascinating manners, and reputed wealth attracted much attention in the fashionable circles of Washington, approached Mr. Marcy. She was leaning on the arm of a dignified and courtly gentleman. "Senator," she said with a graceful salutation, "I cannot resist my desire to renew an acquaintance with you, once the source of great pleasure and profit to me. Do you not recognize in me an old friend?"

"Centainly I do. You are, or rather were, Miss Dubois. I am delighted to meet you again; nothing could give me greater pleasure," said Mr. Marcy after a moment's hesitation.

"Permit me to introduce to you my husband, Mr. D——, of Boston," said the lady. "Mr. D——," she continued, "this is the Hon. William L. Marcy, whom you know so well by reputation. He is an old friend of mine. I once eloped with him; but I trust you will forgive him as you have me, for it was only an indiscretion of our youth."

"Such elopements are easily forgiven, Senator," said Mr. D——, "especially since the one Mrs. D—— alludes to has afforded us a fund of amusement from our first acquaintance."

"It was so well managed that neither of us knew anything about it until it was all over," said Marcy.

The story of the elopement soon found its way into Washington society, where it was the subject of much merriment.

"Marcy," said President Jackson, at one of his receptions, at which Mrs. D—— and her husband were present, "by the Eternal, if I had been in your place I should have given full occasion for the report of an elopement with that splendid woman. Why did you not?"

"Because, Mr. President, I had my eyes on a still lovelier woman—the future Mrs. Marcy," was the reply.

"Ah, that was all right; an excellent explanation," said the President.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

Turnips for Horses.—The Rev. W. H. H. Murray says: I consider Swedish turnips (ruta bagas) the king of roots for all young animals which are making bone and muscle, and for old ones which are being stalled. I know nothing which will restore a colt in early winter, if he comes to the barn out of condition, and begins to droop and stock as soon as he is confined to the stable so readily and effectually as Swedes. I can drive my old horses in winter, when fed on them, an occasional drive, as well as I can when fed on corn. I can preserve their legs in good condition, and their health in a sound state, year after year, on hay and turnips. And I am sure that, while I can bring a colt to a working age with hay and turnips better than with any thing else, I can also secure to myself a good, hard, lively winter horse, and to the horse himself a longer and more useful and comfortable life. Swedish turnips are economically raised; they make bone and muscle; they keep the digestive organs in good condition; they impart vigor to the nervous system. If you are told that your colt or your horse will not eat them, let me tell you that an animal that will learn anything will soon learn to like them.

Weaning Colts.—We often, when traveling through the country in the fall, see colts with a rough, staring coat, eyes nearly closed, and a watery matter exuding therefrom, which but a few weeks before, while running with the mare, were possessed of a sleek, shiny coat, eyes bright, and body as round as a barrel. Now the question arises, what is the cause of this? I answer, in nine cases out of ten it is improper weaning. Nearly every colt in farming communities is allowed to run with its mother until about four or five months old, when to suit the convenience of the owner it is turned into some distant field out of sight, and, if possible, out of hearing of its mother, there to run and whinney, and worry, until it brings upon itself a fever, weakens the constitution, closes the pores of the skin, and, in brief, the whole organs of digestion become more or less diseased. All this can be avoided by a little care in weaning. My way of weaning is this: When my colt is four or five months old I put a strong leather halter upon and place him in a stall, and put his mother in an adjoining stall, with a partition between so arranged that they can see each other, and if possible get their heads together. The first day I let the colt nurse twice, the next two days once. I feed the mare upon dry hay and dry feed, and about half milk her two or three times a day until dry. The colt I feed upon new mown grass or fine clover hay, and give him a pint of oats twice a day, and in about two weeks I have my colt weaned and my mare dry, with my colt looking as fine as ever. When he is one year old he has as much growth and development of muscle as one two years old weaned in the first described manner. When the mare becomes dry, colt and mare may be turned out together again in pasture.

Mixed Husbandry in the South.—We often hear the remark that the farmer is the most independent man in the world because he can grow all he wants to eat. This sounds like independence, indeed; but it is not always so by a good deal. Like other business men, the farmer works for money, and will make or deal in those articles that will afford the most profit; and his business is subject to the various conditions of soil, climate, and accessibility to market. But everywhere the farmer must have his stock, for he can not farm without it. Good policy, therefore, would dictate that he should not only have sufficient stock, but that he should also grow the food necessary for its sustenance, as well as those who work his farm, including his family. Outside of this he should grow more extensively such crops as he can sell for the largest profit.

In the Southern States the principal crops grown are cotton, corn, wheat and tobacco. In some sections cotton is the leading crop, in others corn, in others wheat, and in others tobacco. But suppose any of these should fail, would it not be better the farmer should have some other crops to fall back upon, to guard against disaster in his financial affairs? It is often the case, too, that when the price of a particular article goes up everybody turns his attention to its production, while others are neglected, and after devoting their most strenuous exertions in that direction for a season the price suddenly declines, and with its fall somebody as certainly "goes up." This is evidently a mistaken policy, and shows the practical necessity of raising a diversity of crops.

Among the many articles which might be more extensively cultivated in the Southern States are the black-eyed pea, the navy bean, the peanut, hops (the poles for which are furnished in the spontaneous growth of cedar, which grow so abundantly in their extensive forests and old fields), sweet potatoes, melons, etc. And then there are the fruits which grow there to perfection—the early apple, the peach, the grape, and many others, to the production of which the farmer can scarcely go amiss in devoting a portion of his many broad acres. Then there is sheep husbandry, the advantages of which no one will gainsay. And although no large incomes could well be expected from either of these items, yet these sources of revenue, even when more extended, would compare favorably with the profits of any staple production there raised, whilst the aggregate would amount to quite a handsome sum, and the farmers, by depending more on their own resources and running less in debt, soon find themselves in easy circumstances, if not amassing wealth, and their lands increasing in productiveness and value.

In the upper tier of those States no country can exceed their mild and genial climate. Exempt from the long and rigorous winters of the north, they are equally so from the protracted and relaxing heats of summer in the far South. And, although they have their occasional spells of autumnal fever, yet the climate is, with a few local exceptions, proverbially salubrious, and it is believed the average duration of human life is quite as great as that farther north. And as the country becomes more thickly settled, and the land more thoroughly cultivated and drained, its healthfulness can not but equal that of any other part of the globe.

Household Helps.

Potato Croquettes.—Boil quartered potatoes, pour off the water, and steam them five minutes; add butter, milk, and salt to taste; wash them through a colander; make them up in small even rolls, and fry them in hot lard.

Lamb Stew.—Take half a shoulder of lamb, boil in two quarts of water for two hours, then put in potatoes, onions, turnips cut in quarters, two teaspoonfuls o salt, and pepper to the taste. Ten minutes before serving put in the dumplings.

How to keep Worms out of Dried Fruit.—When it is stored, after drying, put between every half bushel of it a large handful of bark of sassafras, and strew a liberal supply on top. We will insure that the worms will not trouble it.

A Receptacle for Spent Matches.—Break an egg at one end, and empty the shell of its contents. With scissors make the edge even, a crochet a cover for the shell, with colors that harmonize with the room in which it will be used. Suspend it from the gas fixture or lamp, as near at hand as possible.

Bottling Cider.—A writer in the *New England Farmer* gives this advice to bottle cider that will keep sweet and fine for years: Leach and filter the cider through pure sand, after it has worked and fermented and before it has soured. Put no alcohol or other substance with it. Be sure that the vessels you put it in are perfectly clean and sweet. After it is leached or filtered put it in barrels or casks filled, leaving no room for air; bung them tight and keep it where it won't freeze till February or March, then put it into champagne bottles filled, drive the corks and wire them. It should be done in a cellar or room that is comfortable to work in. The best cider is late made, or made when it is as cold as can be and not freeze.

Useful Information.

To cure a ringworm, paint it with iodine a few times and it will entirely destroy every vestige of it.

As soon as a boil becomes hard and inflamed paint it with iodine. The poison will not be scattered, but will be absorbed by it.

Lamps are liable to explode when trimming is neglected. The wick being charred low down in the tube, the flame obtains access to the oil below.

To destroy ants, wrap a piece of gum camphor in cloth or paper to keep it from dissolving, and place it in or about your cupboard or sugar, and it will drive away those pests.

To remove stains on spoons caused by using them for boiled eggs, take a little common salt, moistened, between the thumb and finger, and briskly rub the stain, which will soon disappear.

Putting cream on onions instead of butter—or even a little milk if one has no cream—removes much of the strong flavor, and renders them less likely to affect weak stomachs unpleasantly.

Never use anything but light blankets as a covering for the sick. The heavy impervious cotton counterpane is bad, for the reason that it keeps in the exhalations from the pores of the sick person, while the blankets allow them to pass through. Weak persons are invariably distressed by a great weight of bed clothes, which often prevents their getting any sound sleep whatever.

Plodding Fidelity.

Success in life, in a trade, or a profession, or in business, comes by long and hard work. It is not won by luck, nor by flights of genius, but by faithful, plodding work. Dr. Holland, in *Scribner's Magazine*, moralizes on elevators in stores and hotels. He says nobody can rise in life on an elevator, by shirking trouble:

What exactly is the secret of true success in life? It is to do, without flinching, and with utter faithfulness, the duty that stands next to one. When a man has mastered the duties around him, he is ready for those of a higher grade, and he takes naturally one step upward. When he has mastered the duties at the new grade he goes on climbing. There are no surprises to the man who arrives at eminence legitimately. It is entirely natural that he should be there, and he is as much at home there, and as little elated, as when he was working patiently at the foot of the stairs. There are heights above him, and he remains humble and simple.

Preachments are of little avail, perhaps; but when one comes into contact with so many men and women who put aspiration in the place of perspiration, and yearning for earning, and longing for labor, he is tempted to say to them: "Stop looking up, and look around you! Do the work that first comes to your hands, and do it well. Take no upward step until you come to it naturally, and have won the power to hold it. The top, in this little world, is not so very high, and patient climbing will bring you to it ere you are aware."

A Singular Shower.

The residents of some parts of Wisconsin were treated to a shower of microscopical eggs not long since. Every drop of a heavy thunder shower at Menasha, in that State, contained fifteen hundred to two thousand eggs. Magnified they disclosed a thin skin or shell, formed of cells transversely placed, and the interior filled with an evenly, finely granulated substance. The jelly which composed each clot had the specific gravity of rain water, was perfectly transparent and colorless, and without odor or taste, but in drying gave off a slightly fishy smell. Specimens of the water were taken and divided among a number of scientists interested in microscopical investigations, with some of whom the eggs hatched. The larvæ very closely resembled those of the mosquito family, although many times smaller than that winged musical instrument.

For the defense of London the forts along the Thames have been supplied with twelve-ton guns, and in one or two cases with thirty-eight-ton guns.

"You appear in a new role, don't you, old fellow?" was what the impertinent young man remarked as he dug a cockroach out of his fresh bread at the breakfast table. A roseate flush permeated the landlady's pallid cheek.

Some months ago Judge McKean made an order requiring Brigham Young to pay Anna Eliza Young five hundred dollars per month from the commencement of her suit, as alimony, and attorneys' fees of three thousand dollars in her suit for divorce, pending. At the time of issuing the order the amount of alimony due was nine thousand five hundred dollars. The order not being complied with, Brigham Young was brought before Judge McKean and imprisoned one day in the penitentiary for contempt in not paying the attorney's fees. These were then fixed. Soon after, Judge McKean was removed, and Judge Lowe appointed, who was asked to punish Brigham Young for contempt in not paying the nine thousand five hundred dollars alimony. His decision in the case was that the order was illegal and invalid. The case rested there until October 18, when, upon application, Judge Barrow issued an order, which was served on Brigham Young, commanding him to appear before the court on Saturday, the 23d, to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt for disregarding the first order.

Dobbins' Electric Soap (made by Cragin & Co., Phil., Pa.), being perfectly pure, requires less than common soap. Hence its economy is apparent. Ask your grocer to get it.

It's getting around to the time of year when every citizen with a corpulent woodpile should plant a couple of ounces of gunpowder in a dozen of the handiest sticks.

1500 per cent. profit was realized upon a "put" on 500 shares Mo. Pacific R. R. stock during the first week in October; then why go to the silver mines of Colorado or the gold mines of California, when you have a mine of greenbacks at home? Explanatory circular, "how it is done," sent *free* by Buckwalter & Co., bankers and brokers, 10 Wall St., N. Y.

It is proposed to widen London bridge at a cost of £55,000.

Personal.—*Jud. S. Bird*: "I certify that I have used Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator in my family with complete satisfaction."
Rev. J. R. Felder: "My wife and self have used the Regulator for years, and I certify to its great virtues."

The season for coughs and colds is rapidly approaching, and every one should be prepared to check the first symptoms, as a cough contracted between now and Christmas frequently lasts all winter. There is no better remedy than *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. For all diseases of the throat and lungs it should be used internally and externally.

Dr. Tutt's Pills cure Sick Headache, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Piles, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Heartburn, Dizziness and Sour Eructations.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.
Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, Schenck's Mandrake Pills,
Are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption.

Frequently medicines that will stop a cough will occasion the death of the patient; they lock up the liver, stop the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and in fact, they clog the action of the very organs that caused the cough.

Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are the causes of two-thirds of the cases of Consumption. Many persons complain of a dull pain in the side, constipation, coated tongue, pain in the shoulderblade, feelings of drowsiness and restlessness, the food lying heavily on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching up of wind.

These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver.

Persons so affected, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly checked, will find the stomach and liver clogged, remaining torpid and inactive, and almost before they are aware the lungs are a mass of sores, and ulcerated, the result of which is death.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is an expectorant which does not contain opium or anything calculated to check a cough suddenly.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic dissolves the food, mixes with the gastric juices of the stomach, aids digestion, and creates a ravenous appetite.

When the bowels are costive, skin sallow, or the symptoms otherwise of a bilious tendency, Schenck's Mandrake Pills are required.

These medicines are prepared only by
J. H. Schenck & Son,
N. E. corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Phila.
And are for sale by all druggists and dealers.

The Markets.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

There is a good assortment offering, with the exception of combing and delaine. The stock in the hands of dealers is small for the season. Manufacturers are purchasing cautiously and holders of wool are indifferent about selling, except to most responsible buyers, on account of the recent unexpected failures among manufacturers. Extra and double extra Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, 45@46c; medium, No. 1, and triple extra, 47@5[illegible]c.; Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces, 42@44c. for extra, and 44 @ 47c. for medium and No. 1. Combing and delaine selections, 50@60c. for washed, and 40@45c. for unwashed; super and extra pulled wool, 37@50c.

NEW YORK.

Cotton	14⅛	@	14½
Flour	5 15	@	9 00
Rye Flour	4 25	@	5 50
Wheat	1 05	@	1 53
Rye	89	@	
Barley	1 12	@	1 26
Corn	69	@	73½
Oats	37	@	52
Mess Pork	21 80	@	
Lard	14	@	
Cattle	8	@	11½
Sheep	4½	@	6¼
Lambs	6	@	7½
Hogs—Dressed	10	@	10½

ST. LOUIS.

Cotton	12⅛	@	13¼
Flour	4 25	@	5 25
Wheat	1 33	@	1 68
Corn	52½	@	
Oats	35	@	35½
Rye	70	@	73
Pork—Mess	23 50	@	
Lard	13¼	@	13⅝
Hogs	6 50	@	7 75
Cattle	2 30	@	6 25

TOLEDO.

Wheat	1 07½	@	1 35
Corn	57¾	@	59
Oats	37	@	41

INDIANAPOLIS.

Flour	3 50	@	8 00
Wheat	90	@	1 35
Corn	55	@	60
Rye	60	@	80
Oats	36	@	38
Shoulders	9½	@	10
Clear Rib Sides	14	@	
Lard	13½	@	14

CHICAGO.

Flour	5 00	@	7 25
Wheat	95½	@	1 07½
Corn—No 2 Mixed	52	@	53½
Oats	33½	@	33⅞
Barley	96	@	
Rye	79½	@	
Pork	21 50	@	21 75
Lard	13 65	@	
Cattle	2 50	@	5 00
Hogs	6 50	@	8 60
Sheep	2 50	@	4 75

DETROIT.

Flour	6 25	@	6 50
Wheat	1 16	@	1 34½
Corn	67	@	
Oats	38	@	40½
Barley	2 00	@	2 05
Mess Pork	24 00	@	24 25
Lard	13½	@	14

CLEVELAND.

Wheat	1 20	@	1 35
Corn	62	@	66
Oats	38	@	42
Petroleum—110 Test	10½	@	
Ohio State Test	11½	@	

CINCINNATI.

Cotton	11⅜	@	15⅞
Flour	3 75	@	8 25
Rye Flour	4 90	@	5 10
Buckwheat Flour	7 00	@	7 50
Wheat	60	@	1 40
Corn	40	@	65
Oats	23	@	45
Rye	65	@	80
Barley	1 15	@	1 30
Malt	1 00	@	1 50
Hay	10 00	@	21 00
Pork—Mess	21 50	@	21 75
Lard	13⅝	@	14
Hogs	6 00	@	7 60
Cattle	2 25	@	5 25
Sheep	3 25	@	4 50

PITTSBURG.

Wheat	1 25	@	1 45
Corn	69	@	72
Petroleum—Crude per bal	1 6½	@	
Refined per gal	[illegible]		

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

Cattle	2 50	@	6 75
Hogs	7 40	@	8 40
Sheep	3 75	@	5 50

LOUISVILLE.

Cotton	13⅝	@	
Flour	4 75	@	7 25
Wheat	1 10	@	1 25
Corn	60	@	62
Oats	37	@	45
Rye	80	@	
Hay	10 00	@	20 00
Bulk meats—Shoulders	8½	@	
Clear rib sides	13	@	
Clear sides	14	@	
Sugar-cured Hams	16	@	
Lard	14½	@	14½

BUFFALO.

Wheat	1 22	@	1 34
Corn	63	@	
Oats	40	@	42
Sheep	4 25	@	5 37½
Lambs	6 00	@	6 50
Hogs	7 60	@	8 25
Cattle	4 00	@	6 87½

BALTIMORE.

Flour	4 37½	@	5 50
Wheat	1 40	@	1 43
Corn	68	@	72
Oats	40	@	41
Rye	80	@	82
Mess Pork	23 00	@	23 25
Lard	14½	@	15
Petroleum	13	@	13½

MEMPHIS.

Cotton	12⅞	@	
Flour	5 00	@	8 00
Wheat	1 11	@	1 20
Corn	50	@	60
Oats	44½	@	
Lard	14½	@	15

The Biggest Bet of the Missouri State Fair.
Five thousand dollars against a two-thousand dollar wager was offered by the Proprietors of the Jilz Well Auger that it would bore a hole of the same size faster and easier than any other well auger on exhibition, and we learn that this is a standing offer for one year. Who will accept it? See their advertisement in another column.

Lung fever, common cold, catarrhal fever, and nasal discharge of a brownish color in horses, may be checked at once by liberal use of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*.

Thousands Speak.—Vegetine is recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.—*Com.*

SILVER TIPPED SHOES. Fearful—the amount of money thrown away in not buying shoes protected by SILVER TIPS. Parents, be wise! Insist that your shoe dealer should keep them. Also try Wire Quilted Soles.

The Atlantic Cable unites two worlds, but not so close or sure as the celebrated CABLE SCREW WIRE unites the sole to the upper of Boots and Shoes. They will not rip or leak. Also try Wire Quilted Soles. CABLE SCREW WIRE

$5 to $20 a day at home. Samples worth $1 sent free. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me.

$290 A MONTH. 100 ARTICLES! Ad's R. N. Ramsey, Detroit, Mich.

SEND 10 cts., and get 3 mo's the very best paper for young folks. None free. Wm. H. Siviter, Pittsburg.

$30 per Week Salary, Male or Female. Circular free. Address Crystal Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED AGENTS. Samples and Outfit free. Better than Gold. A. Coulter & Co., Chicago.

$10 to $25 per day. Send for Chromo Catalogue J. H. Bufford's Sons, Boston, Mass.

$27.50 A week to Agents. Send stamp to J. B. Wells & Co., Indianapolis, for circulars.

EVERY FAMILY WANTS IT. Money in it. Sold by Agents. Ad's M. N. Lovell, Erie, Pa.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Me.

$20 Daily to Agents. 85 new articles and the best Family Paper in America, with two $5 Chromos, free. Am. M'f'g Co., 300 Br'dway, N. Y.

$350 A Month.—Ag'ts wanted. 24 best selling articles in the world. One sample free. Address J. Bronson, Detroit, Michigan.

AGENTS 20 Elegant Oil Chromos mounted size 9x11 for $1. Novelties and Chromos of every description. National Chromo Co., Phila., Pa.

$3 SAMPLE FREE and big pay to male and female everywhere. Address The Union Pub. Co., Newark, N. J.

BOTH SIDES of the CATHOLIC QUESTION, fully presented in our new Book: The BATTLE of the GIANTS, by Gladstone, Manning, Newman, Capel, Campbell, Archbishop Purcell, etc. 1 vol. 560 pages, $2.75. Agents Wanted. C. F. Vent, Cincinnati, O.

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THE WHAT IS IT.—Something new. Sells at sight. Big Inducements to Agents. Samples, 25 cents and stamp. Agents wanted. Send for Catalogue. U. S. Specialty Co., 7 Fulton st., Boston.

$250 A Month—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first-class. Particulars sent free. Address Worth & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

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$77 PER WEEK GUARANTEED to Agents, Male and Female, in their own locality. Terms and OUTFIT FREE. Address P. O. Vickery & Co., Augusta, Maine.

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Agents Wanted for the fastest selling book ever published. Send for circulars and our extra terms to Ag'ts. National Publishing Co., Philadelphia or Chicago.

WANTED Agents to canvass and sell by sample, some articles needed in every house. Ready sale. Some agents making $6.00 per day. Address, with stamp, J. H. Watt & Bros., Foundry Proprietors, Barnesville, Belmont Co., O.

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SMITH'S
AGUE SURE CURE

FOR
Fever and Agne, or Chills and Fever,
It is a Safe, Speedy, and Permanent SURE CURE for Fever and Ague, or Chills and Fever, in every case where the directions are followed.
Price 50 Cts. per Bottle. For Sale by all Druggists.

The Best Evidence!

The following letter from Rev. E. S. Best, Pastor M. E. Church, Natick, Mass., will be read with interest by many physicians. Also those suffering from the same disease as afflicted the son of Rev. E. S. Best. No person can doubt this testimony, and there is no doubt about the curative powers of Vegetine.

Natick, Mass., Jan. 1, 1873.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:
Dear Sir—We have good reason for regarding your Vegetine *a medicine of the greatest value.* We feel assured that it has been the means of saving our son's life. He is now seventeen years of age; for the last two years he has suffered from necrosis of his leg, caused by scrofulous affection, and was so far reduced that nearly all who saw him thought his recovery impossible. A council of able physicians could give us but the faintest hope of his ever rallying, two of the number declaring that he was beyond the reach of human remedies, that even amputation could not save him, as he had not vigor enough to endure the operation. Just then we commenced giving him Vegetine, and from that time to the present he has been continuously improving. He has lately resumed his studies, thrown away crutches and cane, and walks about cheerful and strong.

Though there is still some discharge from the opening where his limb was lanced, we have the fullest confidence that in a little time he will be perfectly cured.

He has taken about three dozen bottles of Vegetine, but lately uses but little, as he declares that he is too well to be taking medicine.

Respectfully yours, E. S. Best, Mrs. L. C. F. Best.

The range of disorders which yield to the influence of this medicine, and the number of defined diseases which it never fails to cure, are greater than any other single medicine has hitherto been even recommended for, by any other than the proprietors of some quack nostrum. These diseases are Scrofula and all Eruptive diseases and Tumors, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, and Spinal complaints, and all Inflammatory symptoms, Ulcers, all Syphilitic diseases, Kidney and Bladder diseases, Dropsy, the whole train of painful disorders which so generally afflict American women, and which carry annually thousands of them to premature graves; Dyspepsia, that universal curse of American manhood; Heartburn, Piles, Constipation, Nervousness, inability to sleep and impure blood.

This is a formidable list of human ailments for any single medicine to successfully attack, and it is not probable that any one article before the public has the power to cure the quarter of them excepting the Vegetine. It lays the ax at the root of the tree of disease by first eliminating every impurity from the blood, promoting the secretions, opening the pores—the great escape valves of the system—invigorating the liver to its full and natural action, cleansing the stomach and strengthening digestion. This much accomplished, the speedy and the permanent cure of not only the diseases we have enumerated, but likewise the whole train of chronic and constitutional disorders, is certain to follow. This is precisely what Vegetine does, and it does it so quickly and so easily, that it is an accomplished fact almost before the patient is aware of it himself.

OPIUM CURE The most successful remedy of the present day. Send for Paper on Opium Eating. Prof. D. Meeker, P. O. Box 475, Laporte, Ind.

OPIUM Habit Cured at Home. No Publicity. Time short. Terms moderate. 1,000 testimonials. 5th year of unparalleled success. Describe case. Address Dr. F. E. Marsh, Quincy, Mich.

"PSYCHOMANCY, or Soul Charming." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affection of any person they choose, instantly. This art all can possess, free, by mail, 25 cents; together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, &c. 1,000,000 sold. A queer book. Address T. William & Co., Pub's, Philadelphia.

A. N. U. No. 44.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say that you saw the advertisement in this paper.

CLARK'S BOOK KEEPING Self-instructive. Short Method. Price $1.00, post paid. Send for Circular. W. S. Clark & Co., 165 Plum street, Cincinnati, Ohio

$15.00 SHOT GUN. A double barrel gun, bar or front action locks; warranted genuine twist barrels, and a good shooter, or no sale; with Flask, Pouch and Wad-cutter, for $15. Can be sent C. O. D. with privilege to examine before paying bill. Send stamp for circular to P. Powell & Son, Gun Dealers, 238 Main St., Cincinnati, O.

COME AND SEE These Rich Prairies. Near one million acres for sale on the Sioux City and St. Paul R. R. and on the McGregor and Missouri River R. R. Several large tracts for Colonies. Come or send committees to examine. Every one who sees the land buys it. Apply to Davidson & Calkins, Sibley, Osceola Co., Iowa.

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